

THE NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1969

Northern studies are becoming an increasingly important part of the work of Canada's most northerly university. A special report—The University and the North—begins on page 12.



Eskimo fishing, Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories (photograph by E. O. Hohn)
Left—Snowy Owl (at 1/5000 second; photograph by C. G. Hampson)



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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

Volume 26, Number 1

April, 1969

On (and off) the Trail

¶We have met a great many interesting people in preparing this issue on the University's northern back yard, and have received generous help from them. I particularly want to thank Jameson Bond, Director of the Boreal Institute, and members of his staff.

¶One of the interesting people we heard about (and no doubt met during Edmonton's famous winter) was Boreas, the Greek god who has given his name, indirectly, to the Boreal Institute.

It may be idle to ask if the Greeks and Romans made gods by giving capital letters to the names of things, or if the process worked the other way, and the gods became the things. In any case,

Boreas was the north wind. He had the other three winds for brothers, and was regarded by gods and men as blustering, cold, lustful, thievish, cruel, and uncouth.



Boreas

William Samis

He fell in love with the beautiful Oriithyia (whose father was king of Athens) but when he tried to be gentle with her he had difficulty breathing, so he mustered his great strength and carried her off to a cave in Mount Haemus, in Thrace, where they lived (happily ever after) as king and queen of the winds.

To show his partiality for his father-in-law's people, the Athenians, he wrecked the fleet of their Persian enemy, Xerxes, off the promontory of Sepias in Thessaly. The grateful Athenians built several shrines, and organized a festival, the Boreasmos, in his honor.

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The New Trail

The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Editor: William Samis

Advisory Committee: John E. Bradley
(Chairman of the Board of Governors),
Walter H. Johns (President of the University)
D. C. Ritchie (President of the Alumni Association).

Alumni Affairs Editor: Alex G. Markle
(Executive Secretary, Alumni Association).
Staff Writers: Judith Carefoot, Gunnar Odhner.
Photographer: Ken Hutchinson. Business
Manager: A. S. Knowler.

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Trout Lake, Alberta, is a small roadless community with close to 200 Woods Cree inhabitants. Last summer, Gene Gregoret, a graduate student in Anthropology, spent several months with the Indians, documenting their everyday life in a film. The film will serve as a record of the present life of a village, which is influenced by white society, but still retains many traditional aspects. More pictures and a story appear on pages 16 to 20.

The University's graduates and friends are encouraged to keep in touch with the Alumni Association. If you are able to help organize alumni activities—in Edmonton or another centre—please let us know. Tell us about your personal doings too. Write (or telephone) Mr. Hamula (432-4201), or Mr. Markle (432-3224) in care of the University.

Alumni notes

By Alex G. Markle
Alumni Affairs Editor

'25

Honors for the most unusual donation to the Edmonton United Community Fund campaign go to SHIRLEY MacDONALD, BA '25, LLB '28, MA '28, up until recently minister commercial with the Canadian embassy in Berne, Switzerland.

Dubbed by *The Edmonton Journal* as an "unusual good guy" Mr. MacDonald has retired to Edmonton after thirty years with the Department of Trade and Commerce in European and Latin American posts. He requested of his workaday associates that funds collected for his retirement presentation be turned over the UCF in Edmonton, half in 1968, and the balance in 1969.

In a recent note we learned that one of the University's youngest and also one of the University's oldest graduates had occasion recently to meet for dinner in Stockholm, Sweden. Miss ELAN GIBSON, BAF '66, was a supper guest at the home of LEONE MCGREGOR HELLSTEDT, MD '25, MSc, PHD. It is particularly noteworthy that Dr. Hellstedt starts work at 7:15 in the morning and is continuing to practice actively in the field of medicine.

'33

JOHN GILLES, BA '33, MA '39, MEd '44, EDD, Director of the University's Summer Session and Evening Credit Program is retiring this spring. Dr. Gilles was appointed Summer Session Director in 1951, and Evening Credit Director in 1956. During his time in office the summer program has expanded from 1,700 students in 72 courses to 3,900 students in 173 courses. Dr. Gilles' successor will be

STANLEY C. T. CLARKE, BA '37, MA '40, MEd '45, EDD, former Executive Secretary of the Alberta Teachers' Association.

'34

HELEN McARTHUR, BSc (Nu) '34, MA, LLD '64, National Director of Nursing Services for the Canadian Red Cross Society, is conducting a study on the rôle of the Red Cross Nursing Services as they relate to overall Canadian health resources.

Dr. McArthur has been active in International Affairs as Chairman of the Nursing Advisory Committee, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, and has had foreign assignments including eighteen months in Korea rebuilding that nation's Red Cross Society.

In a note from Bangkok, Thailand, LEO KUNELIUS, BSc '34, MA '38, comments that he is "one of four Albertans sent by the University to act as advisors to a Thai-Canada project that is designed to develop a number of comprehensive type junior-senior high schools across the kingdom of Thailand. We have been here for a year now and we are beginning to look forward to our return in the summer of 1969. It is a wonderful experience to live and work for a time in a land that is so different in geography, in climate and in culture. I feel very fortunate to have had this opportunity."



Dr. Gilles
Dr. Clarke

'35

CLINTON CONSTANT, BSc '35, a member of the Quality Control staff of uss Agri-Chemicals, Inc., with headquarters in Atlanta, has been named a Fellow in the American Institute of Chemists. A certificate of Fellowship in the Institute, one of the most coveted honors a professional chemist can receive, was presented to Mr. Constant at a dinner for new Fellows held in Pittsburgh in October.

'37

MERVYN HUSTON, BSc (Ph) '37, MSc '41, PhD, Dean of Pharmacy at the University, has been named President of the 8,900 member Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

J. F. DOUGLAS, BSc (Eng) '37, has been appointed Vice-President of Corporate Services of Cominco Ltd. Mr. Douglas joined Cominco at Trail in 1937 and has held positions at various administrative levels in chemical plant operations and budgetary control.

'40

One of six Fellows honored by the Illuminating Engineering Society at a Phoenix Conference was DAVID W. FRICK, BSc (Eng) '40. The Fellow award recognizes contributions to the art and science of illuminating engineering.

One of Canada's foremost engineers, Mr. Frick is an international authority on lighting for color television in studios and sports arenas—a field so new to illuminating engineering that techniques for its application have had no prior basis in lighting design.



Dr. Huston

Alumni Association

ED V. HAMULA, *BSc (Ag)* '49, Director of Public Relations, The University of Alberta
ALEX G. MARKLE, *BA* '48, *BJ*, *BE* '62, *MEd* '65, Executive Secretary, Alumni Association

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Branches

CALGARY—Chairman, CAMBY GILLESPIE, *BSc (Ag)* '36, 2641 - 5 Avenue, N.W., Calgary; Secretary, KEN OLIVER, *BSc (Pharm)* '54, 3408 Cascade Road, Calgary.
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(continued)

His pioneer work in the development and preparation of engineering standards in this field has been a major source of engineering data to consultants and television engineers. Mr. Frick is Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The election of Major-General BRUCE F. MACDONALD, *BComm* '40, *Dso*, *CD*, of Ottawa as President of the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association has been announced. Up until recently Deputy Chief of Personnel for the Canadian Armed Forces at Ottawa, General Macdonald has retired after 28 years with the army and has taken up his new appointment with headquarters in Montreal.

Among his several appointments, General Macdonald has served on the staff of NATO in Washington, commanded the Nicosia Zone of the United Nations forces in Cyprus, and was in charge of the United Nations India-Pakistan observer mission. He has also served as commander of the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston, Ontario.

'41

Two New Brunswick agriculturists are among 11 Canadians that were named recently in the 1968 list of Fellows of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

One of these was FRANK WHITING, *BSc (Ag)* '41, *MSc*, *PHD*, Director of the Agriculture Research Station, at Fredericton. Dr. Whiting is recognized internationally for his scientific work in animal nutrition.

'42

ALLAN D. McKENZIE, *MD* '42, of Vancouver has been appointed a Regent of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. McKenzie is Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery at the University of British Columbia, senior surgeon at the Vancouver General Hospital and consulting surgeon at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver.

JAMES M. ROXBURGH, *BA* '42, *MSc* '47, *PHD*, has been appointed first full-time Secretary of the Medical Research Council. Until his appointment, Dr. Roxburgh was with the Awards Office of the National

Research Council, administering the Council's Scholarship and Fellowship Program.

'43

In a feature article which appeared recently in *The Financial Post*, E. W. (EDGE) KING, *BSc (Eng)* '43, President of Canadian Utilities Ltd., and of the sister Northland Utilities Ltd., contends that northwestern Canada is the most exciting area in North America today. King's enthusiasm for the potential of the northwest is one factor that led to his election as President of the 600 member Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines, Oils and Resources. That he likes the north is not surprising. The path to his twin-presidency was paved by three years—1958-61—of successful managerial performance as operating head of two Canadian Utilities subsidiaries, Yukon Hydro Co. and Yukon Electrical Co. These firms serve 15 communities and have a \$1 million capital expansion budget.

A liberalization of Anglican Church elections has been advocated by the new Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, Canon LEWIS S. GARNSWORTHY, *BA* '43, of St. John's York Mills Anglican Church.

Last year Canon Garnsworthy was made a Fellow of the College of Preachers in Washington, an honor which very few Canadian priests attain.

A new trust company in Edmonton, the largest in Alberta, has been formed in a merger between the North West Trust and Alberta Fidelity Trust Companies. The announcement was made by C. A. ALLARD, *MD* '43, who indicated the new company, North West Trust Co., will have assets totalling \$85,000,000.

In the *San Jose Chronicle* there is a "tip of the chapeau to ophthalmologist J. WINSTON DUGGAN, *MD* '43, back from Tucson where he won (take a deep breath) the American Medical Tennis Association men's over-45 singles consolation round runner-up trophy. 'I'm practising hard for the next AMTA event this fall in Las Vegas,' says Dr. Duggan. 'I'm tired of being a runner-up.'

"Dr. Duggan's last tennis conquest of note was in the 1930's when he won the

men's singles title of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. Most of his opponents then were hockey players, who kept drilling their best shots into the net out of habit. . . ."

'45

J. M. ANDREWS, *BComm* '45, has been named Deputy Chief of the Securities Department of the Bank of Canada. After service with the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Mr. Andrews joined the Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank, transferring in 1952 to the Securities Department. He was appointed an Assistant Chief in January 1966, and a Securities Adviser in January of last year.

I. L. NONNECKE, *BSc (Ag)* '45, *MSc* '50, *PHD*, has been appointed Associate Professor of Horticulture at the University of Guelph. Dr. Nonnecke will have major responsibility for the total extension program in horticulture at the University.

'46

A former instructor at the University and a research officer for the Canadian National Research Council, LOUIS CASTELLI, *BSc (Eng)* '46 has been named General Manager of the Corpus Christi Exploration and Producing Division of Mobil Oil Corporation.

The Corpus Christi Division is responsible for Mobil's exploration and producing activities in southern Texas, from Austin to offshore operations in the Gulf of Mexico, and from Brownsville to the Louisiana border.

'47

Another engineer JACK RYER, *BSc (Eng)* '47, *MSc* '49, has been named a Research Associate by Esso Research and Engineering Company, principal scientific and engineering affiliate of the worldwide Esso organization.

R. S. BAPTIE, *BSc (Ag)* '47, has been appointed Manitoba Manager of the Chemical and Fertilizer Sales, for Cominco Ltd. Mr. Baptie will be located in Winnipeg.

'48

ROBERT KROETSCH, *BA* '48, *MA* '56, *PHD*, novelist, English professor and traveller,

(Branches, continued)

GRANDE PRAIRIE—Secretary, JACK HIGA, DDS '53, 10136 - 101 Avenue, Grande Prairie.

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TORONTO—President, EVERETT MCCRIMMON, BSc (Ag) '51, 25 Delaire Crescent, Willowdale; Registrar,

Mrs. F. J. HEATH, BA '38, 284 Dawlish Avenue, Toronto 12.

VANCOUVER—President, Mrs. SHEILA G. MAXWELL, BA '48, 4550 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver 8; Secretary, Mrs. SHEILA C. ROBERTSON, BSc '45, 1810 Roseberry, W. Vancouver.

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VICTORIA—President, E. B. WILKINS, BSc (Eng) '43, 3725 Crestview Road, Victoria; Secretary, Mrs. FRANK GRAHAM, BA '20, 1712 Donnelly Avenue, Victoria.

WESTLOCK—Registrar, BOB J. EDGAR, BSc (Pharm) '55, Box 990, Westlock.

WINNIPEG—President, A. M. LARSON, BSc (Ag) '49, 526 Manchester Boulevard, Fort Garry 19; Secretary, MARVIN SEALE, BSc (Ag) '48, MSc '51, 195 Lyndale Drive, Winnipeg 8.

is having a belated love affair with Alberta. Following graduation, Dr. Kroetsch spent five years working on northern riverboats, went back to graduate school in the United States, and now teaches at the Binghamton campus of the State University of New York.

But he misses Alberta. "I like to situate my novels here, and I'm finding that the longer I'm away the less feel I have for the place," he says.

What does he miss most about Alberta? "Mainly, in Edmonton, the real feeling of being involved in the life of the city. The city where I now live, Binghamton, has about 100,000 people, but not much life. In Edmonton, everything about the city seems to matter to people. Heck, you even read the *Journal* every night with a feeling you ought to, that you'll miss something important if you don't."

Dr. Kroetsch was commissioned in 1967 by the Macmillan Company to write *Alberta* and many readers will have read one of his previous novels, *The Words of My Roaring*, a story about Alberta in the depression.

One of the distinguished scholars who joined the faculty of Carleton University last fall was R. L. CLARKE, BSc '48, PHD, who until recently has been with the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., at Chalk River, as an Associate Research Officer.

What do you do when your company has developed 35 shopping centres, operates one of Alberta's best inns and manages some of Edmonton's finest properties?

You turn to the world of finance and start a savings and trust company.

At least that's what SAMUEL BELZBERG, BComm '48, did. But he didn't stop there. He has also initiated a unique program for estate planning and property management through Datamation Ltd. As far as Mr. Belzberg is concerned, nothing can take the place of good old-fashioned initiative.

'49

After ten years with Standard Oil of New Jersey, HUGH HAY-ROE, BSc (Eng) '49, MA, PHD, has joined the Exploration Department of Belco Petroleum Corporation, as Senior Exploration Geologist, to hunt for

offshore oil near the westernmost point of South America.

DOUGLAS R. HAGERMAN, BComm '49, has been appointed a Vice-President of Husky Oil. Mr. Hagerman is Treasurer of the company and has his headquarters in Calgary.

It was in November that one of the more enterprising graduates of the University, ARNE NIELSEN, BSc '49, MSc '50, President of Mobil Oil of Canada, presented cheques to the Engineering and Geology groups of the University to be used in the manner most beneficial to forwarding research in these areas. Dr. Nielsen is credited with the discovery of the Pembina oil field which has brought in several hundreds of million dollars to the Alberta Government.

A former President of the Students' Union, BERNARD J. BOWLEN, BSc '49, and recently with the University of Montana, has been appointed Resident Administrator of the Minuteman Education Program at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls.

'50

WILLIAM A. SCOTLAND, BSc (Eng) '50, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the National Energy Board.

Edmonton has a new mayor, in the person of IVOR DENT, BEd '50, MEd '56, EDD. In a lengthy feature article a reporter from the *Edmonton Journal*, portrays him as "a sincere pragmatist who'll view problems on a practical basis."

A Professor of Invertebrate Zoology at the University of Guelph, recently received a special medal from the American Society of Parasitologists.

ROY C. ANDERSON, BSc '50, received the award given to a member of the Society who, by his own investigation, attains leadership in some phase of parasitological research within 15 years after completing his scholastic training.

Dr. Anderson, one of the outstanding young helminthologists on the North American continent, was cited for his internationally acclaimed comprehensive research on the parasites of wild animals.

'51

General Petroleum Drilling Ltd. has announced the appointment of H. "TURK" TERLECKI, BSc '51, as Vice-President—Drilling. In this capacity he will be responsible for all drilling and engineering operations.

The new Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Guelph, is ALLAN K. COLTER, BSc '51, PHD.

'53

C. H. HANTHO, BSc (Chem Eng) '53, has been appointed General Manager of the Plastics Division of Canadian Industries Ltd.

Two Alberta nurses are among 13 Canadians who will share a total of \$36,700 awarded by the Canadian Nurses' Foundation to study for doctoral and master's degrees—SHIRLEY M. STINSON, BSc (Nu) '53, M NU ADMIN, has been granted \$4,500 to assist studies toward a doctor of education degree at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, BSc '53, PHD, has been named the new Chairman of Lakehead University's Department of Biology.

'54

Canadian Forces base officials have announced that Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. YOUNG, BSc (Elec Eng) '54, will take over as the new Chief of Technical Services. His responsibilities will be for all technical operations on the base.

An electrical engineer also going places is ERNIE DOMSHY, BSc (Eng) '54, who is with the North American Rockwell Corporation. Ernie has just completed work on the electrical hookup for a jet-powered device simulating a space station astronauts' control chair.

'55

In the Federal election last June, B. KEITH PENNER, BA '55, was elected a Member of Parliament for Thunder Bay in Northwestern Ontario. At the time of his election, Mr. Penner was head of the history department at Dryden High School and a town councillor.

The new Alumni Association class representatives (below) graduating seniors from most faculties and schools, are gathered here for their spring banqueting and picture-taking.

They are, seated: Judy Bartoshyk (Home Economics), Evangeline MacDonald, BSc(HEC) '57, BEd '59 (Alumni representative), Lynn Correns (Senior Class President), Jan Rosender, BA '68 (Library Science), Sue Gilbert (Rehabilitation Medicine), Wendy Noble (Medical Laboratory Science).

Standing are: Mr. Markle, Don Goyan, BSc '68 (Pharmacy), Mal Hale (Civil Engineering), John Singleton, BA '62 (Law), Lyle Gerlitz (Mining and Metallurgical Engineering), Fredric Engle, BSc '62 (Medicine), Stan Schuler (Agriculture), Ken Shields (Education), Ken Strong (Dentistry), Bill Grigel (Chemical and Petroleum Engineering), and Mr. Usher (Vice-President, Alumni Association).



'56

The co-winner of a new award offered by the 125-year-old American Society of Civil Engineers is JAMES G. MacGREGOR, BSc (Civil Eng) '56, MSc, PhD. Along with a University of California collaborator he has been given a State-of-the-Art Award for a paper titled "Review of Concrete ('Failing in shear,' or what happens when the weight on a beam snaps it adjacent to whatever is supporting the beam.)"

Dr. MacGregor is Professor of Civil Engineering at the University and is conducting research on reinforced concrete structures.

'57

JOSEPH A. HAWS, DDS '57, was awarded the degree of master of science in dentistry from the University of Minnesota.

The Directors of Materials Testing Laboratories Ltd. have announced that ROBERT E. GRAHAM, BSc (Eng) '57,

has joined the company to manage laboratories in Dawson Creek and Peace River.

'58

A. L. BOYKIW, BSc (Eng) '58, MBA, has been named Vice-President of Hu Harries & Associates Ltd.

'59

DOUGLAS G. PENNELL, BSc '59, MSc '62, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the Institute of Technology at St. Louis University.

'60

The new leader of the Alberta New Democratic Party, GRANT NOTLEY, BA '60, is a professional politician who thinks his conservative province is ripe for a political shift to the left.

One of the members of the Council of the Northwest Territories is DAVID SEARLE, BA '60, LLB '61. In a recent article titled

"How the North Will be Won," Searle and others were described as a bunch of rambunctious and rugged young politicians, who will be clamoring for control over their own resources, who want lots of venturesome settlers, and before long who'll be demanding status as our eleventh province.

'62

ROBERT LAWRENCE PETERSON, BEd '62, MSc '64, has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Botany at the Ontario Veterinary College.

For many years an Assistant General Manager of the Students' Union, BRYAN R. CLARK, BComm '62, is at Dalhousie University in Halifax, serving as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Graduate Studies.

'63

At a June Convocation a doctor of philosophy degree was conferred on



Swapping tall tales at an alumni luncheon in the land of Twelve-Foot Davis are ROSS P. L. LANE, Dip Pharm '42, DR. JOHNS, ERNIE A. MARSHALL, BA '64, LLB, and a portion of CLAUDE A. CAMPBELL, BA '41, LLB '42.

FRED A. SEYER, BSc (Chem Eng) '63, currently on staff at the University.

Two Saskatoon wildlife biologists are among the 12 Canadians awarded Canadian Wildlife scholarships to continue their graduate studies. One of them, JOHN P. RYDER, BSc '63, MSc '65, is working towards a doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Saskatchewan.

GEORGE M. RAVENSCROFT, BA '63, is a new member of the staff at Sentinel Secondary School in Vancouver.

LLOYD J. GRIFFITHS, BSc '63, MS, PHD, a specialist on information and communication theory, is a new Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Colorado.

DALLAS M. CULLEN, BA '63, recently received a doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University.

WILMER E. CULHAM, MSc '63, received a doctor of philosophy degree in petroleum and natural gas engineering from the Pennsylvania State University.

DAVID A. FOSTER, BSc '63, MD '67, has been appointed a Resident in Internal Medicine at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

'64

A former President of the Students' Union, RICHARD T. PRICE, BComm '64, was recently ordained in a service at St. Paul's United Church in Edmonton.

PAUL ROBINSON, MEd '64, BA, BED, has been appointed Superintendent at Large for Alberta schools.

WILLIAM NORTHRUP BLAKE, BA, BED, MEd '64, PhD '67, has joined the staff of Illinois State University as an Assistant Professor of Education.

A man signed the lawyer's oath with a pen held between his teeth recently. This was the way JAMES "SANDY" BURGESS, BA '64, LLB '67, became a member of the Alberta Law Society. After the Supreme Court ceremony, Sandy said: "I don't want to make a big thing out of this." He meant his struggle to become a qualified lawyer after being paralyzed from the neck down in a diving accident ten years ago.

'65

A distinguished African visitor on the campus recently was JOSEPH E. ADETORO, PhD '65, Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Health. One of the main purposes of Dr. Adetoro's visit was to tell the world the "other side" of his federal government's fight with secessionist Biafra. While on the campus Dr. Adetoro was entertained by members of the staff of Educational Foundations.

There's nothing clinical about M. C. SPENCER, BEd '65, MEd '68, counsellor at the Red Deer Junior College. The atmosphere in his office is relaxed and informal as Mr. Spencer leans back comfortably in his chair and invites conversation. Mr. Spencer is also adviser to the Students' Union at the College. "It's a rather interesting position," he says, "I am only empowered to give advice when the students ask for it."

W. W. HARRIS, BSc '65 formerly Executive Vice-President of Inspiration Limited, has been appointed President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mrs. E. KROON (nee Karen Bang), BA '65, LLB '68, is currently articling with a Vancouver law firm.

'66

N. P. MCGINNIS, BSc '66, has been named Computer Specialist with Hu Harries and Associates Ltd.

H. DAVID HEMPHILL, MEd '66, BA, has been appointed Director of Research in the Manitoba department of education.

MARION S. AFTANAS, PhD '66, was recently elected President of the Manitoba



Mr. Matkin

Psychological Society. He is an Assistant Professor at the University of Manitoba.

'67

The new Supervisor of Research with Nova Scotia New-Start (Research Work) is LEONARD DENTON, PhD '67.

The editor of the *Alberta Law Review*, JAMES MATKIN, BA '67, LLB '68, was recently awarded a scholarship to attend Harvard University in order to obtain a master's degree in labor law.

KEVIN A. COLLINS, BEd, MA '67, has been named Head Swimming and Track and Field Coach at Acadia University.

'68

A position as Regional Waterfowl Biologist with the Creston Waterfowl Authority in British Columbia has been accepted by E. MILLARD WRIGHT, BSc, MSc '68.

KENNETH BANKS, BSc (Eng) '68, has joined Edmonton Concrete Block Co. Ltd.'s engineering staff. He will be involved in customer relations, technical service, and research.

Branch meetings

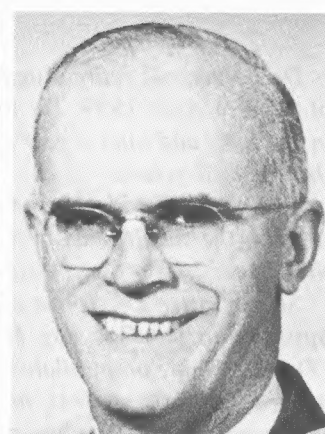
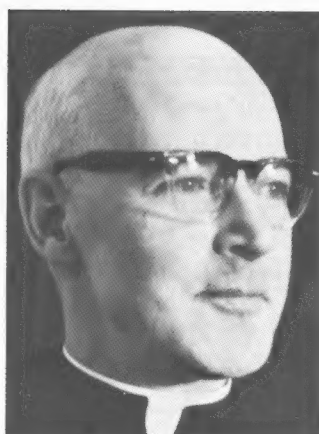
A series of informal alumni meetings throughout the province were arranged during the month of April. DR. JOHNS attended each of these.

In early March successful alumni gatherings were held at Grande Prairie and Peace River. A special guest was Dr. Johns who spoke on matters of University concern.

Spring meetings of alumni were also held in Victoria and Vancouver. Along with President Johns, other guests on both occasions included DR. RITCHIE, President of the General Alumni Association, and the Executive Secretary, MR. MARKLE.

The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association has been set for Saturday, May 10, in Lister Hall. Branch delegates from as far away as Montreal and Victoria will be in attendance.

*Professor Speakman
Father Montague
Professor McDougall*



DEATHS

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BELL, MD '24—a long-time member of the Department of Veterans' Affairs as Pensions Examiner in Victoria, B.C.

HELEN DE SILVA BUCHANAN, BSc '29—a former Edmonton teacher and wife of retired Chief Justice Nelles V. Buchanan.

HERBERT SIEMENS, MSc '31, MD '37—former Provincial Director of Industrial Health Services.

JOSEPH H. COOPER, BSc '34, PhD—a research chemist in New York.

S. GIFFARD MAIN, LLB '36—prominent Edmonton barrister, former alderman, and magistrate.

ALAN A. MILLER, DDS '50—well-known dental surgeon in Abbotsford, B.C.

J. RUSSEL CAREFOOT, BSc '57, MSc '59, PhD—Assistant Professor of Botany, University of Nebraska.

R. J. DINNING, LLD '59—one of the pioneers of Western Canada banking and industry.

PATRICIA MARGARET SANDERS, BSc, PhD—Assistant Professor of Pharmacology at The University of Alberta since 1965, and wife of JAMES SANDERS, PhD, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

THOMAS JOHN SPEAKMAN, MD, MSc—Clinical Professor in Surgery, Honorary Lecturer in Physiology, and Head of Neurosurgery. Dr. Speakman joined The University of Alberta staff in 1951 and practiced medicine in Edmonton.

ERIC RICHARD BERG, MA, PhD—Professor of Agricultural Economics. Dr. Berg joined The University of Alberta staff

in 1962 as Associate Professor of Economics, and later transferred to the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Robert Michael Montague 1918 - 1968

The Reverend Robert Michael Montague, Rector of St. Joseph's College, died October 27 in Edmonton. He had been ill for several months.

Father Montague had served as Rector of St. Joseph's since 1965, and had instigated many improvements in the College. He taught philosophy at the University, and was a member of the University Senate and the Priests' Senate of the Archdiocese of Edmonton.

Father Montague was born in St. John, New Brunswick, and received his early education there. After serving in the Royal Canadian Navy from 1941 to 1946, and rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander of the H.M.C.S. *Port Hope*, he enrolled at St. Michael's College, the University of Toronto, and entered the Congregation of the Priests of St. Basil. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1950, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1952.

In 1953, Father Montague joined the staff of St. Thomas More College at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon where he taught Philosophy and Sociology. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Assumption University of Windsor (now the University of Windsor) in 1957, and resumed teaching at St. Thomas More College, becoming Chaplain of the Newman Association there.

Father Montague was elected a Delegate to the General Chapter of the Congregation of Priests of St. Basil (Basilian Fathers) in Rochester, New York, in 1967, and subsequently elected to the Senate of the Congregation.

William Dewar McDougall 1896 - 1969

W. Dewar McDougall, Professor Emeritus of Education, died on February 14, 1969, following a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, Agnes McDougall, one sister, and one brother.

Dr. McDougall had served education in Alberta since 1916, when he first came to the province from the Maritimes. He was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; he received his early education in Whycocomagh, at Pictou Academy, and at Dalhousie University. After coming west to attend the Camrose Normal School, he taught in rural Alberta for several years. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts from The University of Alberta, and was appointed Principal of the Edmonton Normal Practice School.

Dr. McDougall joined the staff of the Provincial Normal Schools in 1939, and taught at both Calgary and Edmonton. He earned the degrees of Master of Arts from The University of Alberta, and Doctor of Education from Columbia University, and, in 1945, became Associate Professor of Education at The University of Alberta. Following his promotion to Professor in 1950, he was Chairman of the Division of Elementary Education until his retirement in 1961.

A pioneer in the "enterprise" concept of education, Dr. McDougall was the author of five books on Social Studies for junior high school students. As a former member of the Edmonton Education Society, he compiled a 40-year history of the society. He was also a member of the local branch of the United Nations Association, the Institute of International Affairs, the Royal Overseas League, Phi Delta Kappa, and Kappa Delta Pi.

Dr. Johns will retire August 31, 1969. He has been President of The University of Alberta since 1959. He joined the faculty 31 years ago as Lecturer in Classics, and after a year's sabbatical leave, it is as Professor of Classics that he will return.

During the decade that he has been President, student enrolment has trebled, the faculty has grown by two and one-half, and over seventy per cent of the University's present physical plant has been constructed.

Shortly after Dr. Johns announced his retirement, the following story appeared in The Gateway. Its title there (in the issue of January 31, 1969) was "Do not bend, or mutilate—this is a human being." Its author, Al Scarth, a third-year arts student, has recently been appointed Editor of The Gateway for the coming year. Photographs are by Gateway photographer Steve Makris.

AMONG OUR STAFF

Walter H. Johns

By Al Scarth

The President is busy.

He does not look up when you enter his office. An impressive stack of letters has just disappeared under his signature, Walter H. Johns, written with an 'a' almost as large as the 'W' and a 'J' with a monstrous stomach.

If he ignores you for the moment, there is already a hospitable cup of coffee by your chair. Funny, you didn't notice it and sat in the wrong chair. However, you might glance about and see that it is really a very nice office, the one they reserve for the President, but then, it's all part of the insulation, part of the attempt to shelter, protect the administration from . . . "First of all, before we do anything else," (Oh, oh, he wants to run this show) "can you come to supper tonight?"

Huh?

"My wife will have some leftovers from a luncheon and if you don't mind leftovers . . ."

There is a private phone in the President's office which he must keep tabs on in addition to calls routed through his secretary. As his constant companion, it frequently makes its presence known, every few minutes: "Yup, yup, yup, yes. Well why don't I just send it to you? I haven't time."

That stack of official looking letters? He is organizing a club of former university presidents, *Lucem Revidemus* (We See the Light Again) is the proposed title. And there is a personal invitation for tea

in Victoria which he must refuse because of a speaking engagement in Vancouver, "No time." His secretary pleads that he sign "one little short letter, I think that's the last one."

Getting around the President's phone is like feeding your girlfriend's little brother quarters: neither stay away for very long. "It's not a year of loafing," he tells it, "it's a year of work, what the young people say today is doing my thing."

That year starts September 1, when he leaves the post he has held for ten years to return to his overstuffed bookcase and its many unread volumes. After that you will probably find him in a classics classroom teaching again.

But today he is an administrator and as such turns an indignant eye towards a CBC television program, *Man At The Centre*, broadcast the night before as an in-depth study of Canadian universities. One has the distinct feeling that the President of the CBC, George Davidson, a long-time friend, will soon hear the President's complaints.

"It was supposed to be a picture of Canadian universities and it *may* have been, at most, part of Berkeley and Columbia. This student who said the university was run by two men, the president and the provost, or our Academic Vice-President here, and implied that the Board of Governors, none of them being educators, set the courses—this is sheer bloody nonsense and you know it is. The administration does nothing of the kind, it's the responsibility of the instructor. It is the responsibility of the instructor to

see that what he has to teach is . . . and I can't think of a better word to describe it, I think it is *le mot juste* . . . relevant.

"I won't accept it, I will deny that it is a factory. The simple fact that you use technical devices does not negate the existence of a community of scholars. I believe the University is a community of scholars. I believe both the instructors and the students are learning, of course it's at different levels. But there is a dialogue and there will be much more when I go back to the classroom than when I left because students speak up today."

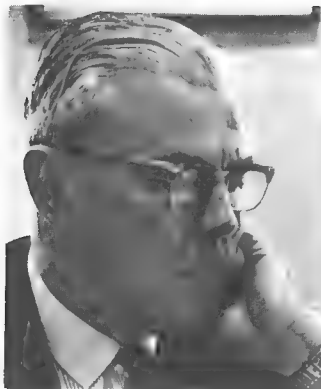
His secretary speaks up from the doorway. There is still another letter. "Can you just sign this?"

"THAT," the President asks, "is the last one—isn't it? If I can leave at noon I can get back from Ottawa in time for the dinner." The secretary evaporates.

"If a student who needed to see me, didn't, I went to see him. I collared him and said: 'Look, you're in trouble, what are we going to do about it.' This is one reason I think tests are so important (not necessarily exams under pressure), otherwise how are you going to find out if the student is learning anything? You have got to find out at first hand what the student is doing.

"I have never suffered from enormous classes, never had to organize great throngs. But if you must have one or two hundred students in a class, your markers must be competent." Possibly, he says, the answer is in the tutorial system, at least outside the sciences. "If there was a 15-minute oral quiz, I could sure find out if he (the student) learned anything."

But there can never be enough time. "The tragedy is that the time in university for learning is so short." To encapsulate his point, the President pulls from an extensive repertoire the Roman proverb: *Vita brevis, ars longa*—Life is short, the art is long.



For himself, it is a philosophy closer to that of Cecil Rhodes: "So much to do, so little done"; he said that on his deathbed you know. I'm 60 now and that is the feeling you get. In the past years I have been learning the art of administration. I've worked hard at it. I have only touched the surface. When you expect a student to prepare himself for a place in society in three or four years, it is a lot to ask. The most you can hope is to instill a hunger for knowledge that will last the rest of his life."

As the end of his long tenure draws close ("Well, there are quite a few presidents who've been around quite a long time, I'll admit there aren't very many who have lasted as long, in fact there are very few"), a note of regret, of powerlessness against the times, creeps into his voice. The man at the top of a careening computerized university structure ("It has a life of its own") cannot help but remember the 23-year-old Cornell classics and ancient history doctoral candidate who spent Christmas 1932 in an Ithaca rooming house for a sumptuous Christmas dinner of vegetable beef soup and bread. He didn't have the \$15 for a train ticket home to Exeter, Ontario.

If it was a lonely Christmas, his memories of it are still indicative of the mood of those now incomprehensible times. "Half of the students didn't have enough to eat. I don't think anyone felt put upon. It was a fact.

"The big challenge then was to mold the economic life of the country so we could get work for people again. There was a desperate effort by people to recover their dignity by earning their own living, to stand on their own feet. The students were very close to that, my goodness, yes."

But now: "There are so many people here that seem almost frantically unhappy and that is most unfortunate. They seem to be hungrily seeking a life to enjoy



and they can't find it. They can't enjoy life as it is. They seem to be concentrating on the evils of life and complaining all the time. Of course the ills are there and we should be trying to find out about them. Instead of complaining so frantically about those ills, maybe we should get down and try to cure them.

"I don't think in their efforts to reform

society they have to be so terribly unhappy. I don't think we're any happier today than when we had nothing, when my wife and I had to borrow chairs from the undertaker to entertain.

"Some students bring a closed mind to university. They *know* society is rotten, and there is no good in it. I think we were more open than that. They should

be permitted to put their view forward but not permitted to ram it down everyone else's throat—I'm right even if everyone disagrees with me.'"

If the President ever belonged to a realm of radical student organizations, he's not admitting it. There is one, however, that he remembers with a whimsical smile focused on the days of the idealistic student: "Veterans of Future Wars" was formed in the 1920's and dedicated to the belief that war was a silly way to settle arguments on an international scale. He still believes it but has long since discovered that "those who refuse to study history are doomed to repeat its errors."

But no one was listening when the young professor from Waterloo University presented his comparison of Hitler and Phillip of Macedon. Some of his predictions became horrible truths just a few years later.

Ironically, the war years put Dr. Walter Johns on the road to the University's top administrative post, or as he puts it: "The first step down the primrose path was getting the pouring-in of returned servicemen registered." That year, 1945, he became Assistant to the Dean of Arts and Science and began his study of the "art of administration."

In 1957, the year of the Sputnik, he moved from the office of the Dean of the Faculty to the Vice-President's quarters

"The time was right for a great thrust forward in the physical sciences. But today, the great need is for emphasis to be placed on the social sciences and the humanities. We lack so much an understanding of man in isolation and in society. There is too much emphasis on man as a puppet. Blake and Browning may not have been scientific in the modern sense that if you stick a pin in a man here, he jumps one foot, and if you stick it there, two feet, but they have something to say.

"We might approach a knowledge of man by restudying the views of the great minds of the past, and one of the best sources is the Bible or the great Greek and Roman classics, or through Heine, Goethe, Racine, Moliere."

As for 1959 and the presidency: "Well, I think I could say it was perfectly obvious that someone had to do it and I was prevailed upon to accept, that it was my responsibility, and I should get on with it." He describes it as more of a draft than anything else.

The President is no politician. He wonders how *The Gateway* Editor would feel if his position were subjected to the electoral process in a manner similar to that proposed by the paper for the selection of presidential successors. He says no worthwhile candidate would allow his name to stand for an elected presidency.

The man who paid the tribute to Premier Manning upon his retirement "can't understand why anyone wants to be a Premier of Alberta, Prime Minister of Canada, President of the United States."

Nor can he understand the sometimes "vicious," sometimes "destructive" actions of students.

"They're desperately serious, these long-haired types. I can't help get the feeling sometimes, maybe I'm wrong, that their actions are malicious.

"They should try to see the possibility of good things instead of only the relentless march of evil. Some of them seem to have, I was going to say, lost hope. At best they are terribly, terribly pessimistic about reform of society.

"They've lost their sense of fun. Certainly a lot of these people have no sense of humor. And of course their response would be there is nothing to be funny about."

In the main, the President believes that students from the western provinces, because they are closer to the pioneer

period of our national growth, have a greater appreciation of the value of education.

"They come here with a pretty serious idea about getting an education. It is the same in the Maritimes. But in the East, they reflect the urban unhappiness of the older cities."

At this University, he sees two related major concerns his successor will have to grapple with.

"One is the emphasis on research, which to be effective must in most cases extend our knowledge on a narrow front, and it means people become more and more narrowly specialized. At the undergraduate level it is at least very unfortunate because at particularly this level you need a person with a broad knowledge of the field.

"The emphasis is on research to the exclusion of instruction at the undergrad level. Professors, more interested in research than teaching, take on a teaching position and their interests are too narrow."

The president considers much research to be no more than "occupational therapy for professors."

His hope that we might have graduate programs that encourage breadth of approach instead of depth is now "certainly not looming on the horizon."

Walter Johns lost something very special when he left the classroom—close contact with his students, a something that is very precious to him. It is a loss he mentions at the supper table when he speaks over the ice cream of the students' automatic response of fear towards the President's position. The motto of the Berkeley students—"do not bend, staple or mutilate, this is a human being"—applies just as much to this man as any (although he might prefer to see it translated into Latin).

Dr. Johns lives in that big house on the northwest corner of the campus. If once upon a time he had to rent the



Dr. Charyk

undertaker's chairs, now he has a living room he doesn't live in. There is a smaller room visible from the lobby-like entrance. It is comfortably untidy, its furniture is comfortably worn. Here is where a man can lean back, set down his glass of vermouth or Scotch and water without fear of staining the furniture, crack open the day's paper—and read about all the student unrest.

There are two things in this house of which he is particularly proud. The first is the collection of paintings which lines the walls of the spacious home. The second and more important is his bulging bookcase.

In this case there are rows behind rows of books. "Where is it, well, it's here somewhere, I hope. I may have loaned it to someone and not got it back." He finds it—*Mostly in Clover* by Harry Boyle.

"This is exactly what I went through: mortgages, country characters, the hired man. Here, I have a real jewel that I hide." After much rummaging: "That's an Elzevir, printed in Amsterdam in 1671. If you want a real old one, it's a bit mouse-chewed but 1602.

"Oh no! Here's the *real* jewel: *The Bubbles of Canada* by Haliburton, 1839. I got it for 50 cents in a little place in B.C. I told him I thought that the book was more valuable but he said 'not to me it ain't,' so I bought a \$7.50 *Letters of Queen Victoria* and felt a little better"

Another book leaves its place and is eagerly thumbed through: "All these plates, beautiful plates, real pretty ones—if you like that sort of thing," he adds with a worried glance in case this is boring the onlooker.

So Dr. Walter H. Johns will leave his post, move his books and start his research for a history of the University to 1967.

It still hurts him when he speaks of the University as a place of learning and light, and people say: "Oh yeah!"

AMONG OUR ALUMNI

Satellite man Joe Charyk

By Alex G. Markle
Alumni Affairs Editor

In this age of lunar and command modules spinning about hundreds of miles from earth, it is a matter of considerable pride that an alumnus of the University, JOSEPH V. CHARYK, BSc (Eng) '42, MSC, PHD, LLD '64 is trail blazing new horizons as President and Director of Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat) with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In 1942, Dr. Charyk was awarded a BSc degree "with high distinction" in engineering physics from The University of Alberta; he obtained a MSc in aeronautics from the California Institute of Technology, and a PhD, *magna cum laude*, from the California Institute of Technology. By way of acknowledging Dr. Charyk's contribution to science, he was made the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from The University of Alberta.

From 1943 to 1946 he was an engineer with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, and was an instructor in aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology in 1945. From 1946 to 1955, he lectured as Professor of Aeronautics at Princeton University, and assisted in establishing the Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Centre there.

Moving on, Dr. Charyk accepted a position with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in 1955 as Director of the Aerophysics and Chemistry Laboratory. In 1956, he joined Aeronutronic Systems Inc., a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., as Director

of the Missile Technology Laboratory and later became General Manager of the Space Technology Division.

Dr. Charyk was appointed Chief Scientist of the United States Air Force in January, 1959, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development in June, 1959, and Under-Secretary of the Air Force in January, 1960. He was reappointed Under-Secretary in January, 1961. As President of the Communications Satellite Corporation he serves on its Board of Directors.

A man of broad interests, Dr. Charyk is a member of the International Academy of Astronautics, a Fellow in the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, is a member of the Board of Governors of the National Space Club, and has participated in numerous scientific study and advisory groups.

He is a native of Canmore (where he was born), and Lethbridge (where he attended high school).

He and his wife, the former EDWINA E. RHODES, have four children and live in Washington, D.C.



The University & the North

A SPECIAL REPORT

Every year more staff and students at The University of Alberta become interested in northern studies. Once bitten, they soon find themselves heading north. Everyone who goes "in" becomes a great storyteller when he gets back "out." We have repeated a few of their stories here. Together they show a University discovering the North, and discovering its own role in northern development.

The photographs on these pages are by C. G. Hampson, BA '43, PhD '65, Professor of Secondary Education, and a man with an international reputation as a wildlife photographer. The musk-ox was photographed on Bathurst Island.

Nesting birds have a fascination for Professor Hampson. The male whistling swan (above left) and the Pacific brant were both photographed in the Anderson River delta (about 200 miles east of the Mackenzie delta).

William Rowan was Professor and Head of Zoology at The University of Alberta for many years and one of Canada's scientific pioneers. He designed the whooping crane postage stamp in 1955. The crane is nearly extinct, but since the stamp was issued has been making a gradual comeback.

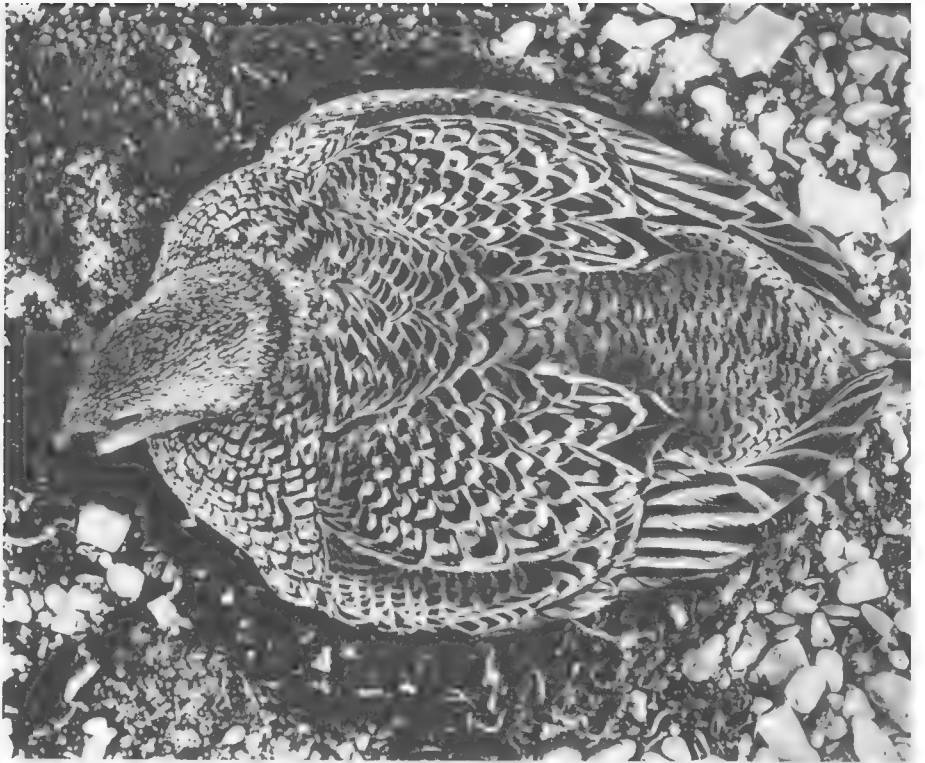




*More of Professor Hampson's nesting birds:
The Arctic loon (left) and the red-throated
loon (below) were both photographed in the
Anderson River delta.*

*The female king eider (far right)
and the rock ptarmigan (below right),
provide examples of the visual confusion that
protective coloration affords. Both were
photographed on Bathurst Island.
The rare long-tailed jaeger was photographed
in western Alaska by E. O. Höhn, Associate
Professor of Physiology.*







Residences named for early explorers

Ceremonies were held February 28, 1969, to open the University's newest residence, Mackenzie Hall, and to name its two companion towers, Henday and Kelsey Halls. Mackenzie Hall has been in use since the beginning of the term in September—although its first occupants had to do a little pioneering of their own until all the furniture arrived.

The opening ceremonies were arranged by the residence students' house committees. Lawrence Hignell is chairman of the joint council, Lori Warwick is president of the women's association, and William Roggensack, president of the

men's association.

Others participating in the opening were Mrs. Lister, wife of the late Reg Lister, longtime Superintendent of Residences, Louis Desrochers, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors, Aylmer A. Ryan, Provost and Executive Assistant to the President, Derek A. Bone, Director of Housing and Food Services, and Gordon Wallis, Superintendent for Poole Construction, Ltd.

The pages that follow originally formed part of the commemorative program for the opening.



Student residences—Henry Kelsey, Alexander Mackenzie, Anthony Henday—from the south west



Lister Hall and the residence towers—Anthony Henday, Alexander Mackenzie, and Henry Kelsey Halls



Mackenzie Hall, under construction

Below—row houses for married students, Michener Park.



Below—the original residence buildings, Athabasca and Assiniboia Halls, and in the foreground, teamsters excavating for Pembina Hall, 1913



The student residences

Mackenzie Hall, the newest of the three residence towers surrounding Lister Hall, is the only co-educational dormitory on The University of Alberta campus. For this reason and because it completes the Lister Hall residence development, the opening of Mackenzie Hall is a significant event at The University of Alberta.

Residence living at the University has changed a great deal in the past decade. The quiet atmosphere of the low, formal brick buildings—Pembina, Athabasca, and Assiniboia Halls—that housed a maximum of 500 students in ivy-covered comfort has given way to the bustling crowds in the self-contained, highly organized, 11-story Lister Hall residences. Although 292 students, mostly in graduate studies and from overseas, live in Pembina and Athabasca Halls, “res” to undergraduates now means Lister, Henday, Kelsey, and Mackenzie Halls.

The University of Alberta attempts to provide, as far as possible, a homelike atmosphere for students living in residence. Such a philosophy seems incongruous with dormitory towers each accommodating 600 students, but a tour of the residences reveals that the sterility associated with mass living has to a considerable extent been avoided, and that the atmosphere is warm and inviting.

From outside, the three residence towers and Lister Hall appear to be separate buildings connected by sidewalks. However, underground tunnels link the buildings, a feature that is appreciated in the Alberta winter. Students sleep, study, lounge, and live in the residences; they congregate, eat,

receive their mail, and hold social functions in Lister Hall, the two-storey, octagonal centre building.

The residences are administered by the Housing and Food Services Department located in Lister Hall. Through this office, reservations are made for accommodations, maintenance of the residences is conducted, and such regulations as the University imposes on resident students are enforced. This office also maintains lists of off-campus housing, for those students unable to get residence accommodations or wishing to live independently.

The tradition of responsible student self-government, which goes back to the opening of the first student residence on the campus, has been carried over into the new Lister residence development. Each floor has an elected committee; the floor chairmen form the executive of the residence councils, with a joint council handling matters of interest to all. Wardens, one in each residence, are appointed by the University to represent it in its position as "landlord." As members of the Student Affairs staff, they interest themselves in the welfare of students in residence. Together with student representatives and the Director of Housing, the wardens form an administrative committee to look after day-to-day matters of management.

Compactness without crowding and organization with warmth are the keynotes of room planning in Alexander Mackenzie Hall. Color, in carpets, doors, and furniture, is everywhere. Individual rooms are slightly larger than their counterparts in Anthony Henday and Henry Kelsey Halls. Although single rooms are available, they are usually reserved for house committee members and a few seniors. Most residents share rooms.

The co-educational aspect of Mackenzie Hall is less of a departure from the traditional segregation of the sexes than it may appear at first. Both men and women students live in Mackenzie Hall, but they are housed on separate floors and have separate lounges on each floor. Residents of all three towers meet, mostly at mealtimes, in Lister Hall.

The self-sufficiency of the residences is illustrated in the services and facilities provided in Mackenzie Hall. Each floor of the residence has a kitchenette where students may prepare light snacks and do hand laundry and ironing. On each floor there is a lounge with tables and chairs for games, easy chairs, and a television set. Because students live and study in double rooms, the lounge areas provide welcome areas for breaks from routine and help to reduce the tensions that build when one roommate is in a fun-loving mood and the other has a paper to finish.

Study is aided by the library in the basement of Mackenzie Hall. It is equipped with individual study carrels and is a quiet haven from the bustle of 600 people moving about the building. Typing rooms, equipped with rented typewriters, are provided near the library.

Laundry presents problems to those living away from home. Lister Hall has attempted to provide a solution with a variety of facilities: hand laundry in kitchenettes and bathrooms; a coin laundry, with washing machines and



Lister Hall: lunch time in the dining room; the highly mechanized main kitchen; and (below) the downstairs snack bar





Appointments in student rooms, such as study desks, were specially designed. Below, every floor has its lounge area. Student murals decorate the tunnels linking the residence halls.



dryers, in the basement of Mackenzie Hall (study carrels have been thoughtfully located in a quiet corner for those who wish to work while they wait for their clothes); and a delivery depot for commercial laundries and dry-cleaners in Lister Hall.

Lister Hall is justifiably proud of its kitchens, which have won awards for design. Faced with the enormous tasks of providing three meals a day for more than 1,800 hungry students and servicing the large automat in the basement of the Education Building and various other eating places around the campus, the Lister Hall kitchens must continually provide quality in quantity.

The dining room of Lister Hall is a versatile place. On December 31, 1968, the first University-wide New Years' Eve staff party was held and the dining room became a ballroom. For the semi-annual Convocation Tea, it becomes a salon where graduates, their families, and University officials and faculty mingle in the happy glow that always surrounds such an occasion. The students themselves use it several times a year for dances and parties, some of them blue-jean affairs, some of them formal.

Although meals are served in the Lister Hall Cafeteria and food is available in the downstairs snack bar, the planners of Mackenzie Hall and its companion towers have not overlooked the student's constant need for refuelling. Vending machines in the laundry room and the post office area of Lister Hall offer candy bars and hot and cold drinks. A student-operated pizza service caters to larger appetites. The latest in paperback reading and such emergency items as nylon stockings can also be obtained from a vending machine in Lister Hall.

If one did not have to attend classes, it would rarely be necessary to leave the residence development. Mail service, with individual boxes for all residents, is provided in Lister Hall. Books may be returned to the Cameron, Education, and Rutherford Libraries by a pick-up service in the post office area of the residences. A nurse is on duty from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. to deal with health questions and emergencies.

Residence life has its ups and downs. Anyone who has lived at close quarters with hundreds of other people knows the trapped feeling that sets in (usually during the coldest months) when one develops understanding and sympathy for those desperate people who have immortalized themselves by killing everybody in sight. These feelings pass, however. As the University year draws to a close and the residence "family" begins to break up, residence becomes very dear, a place which will always inspire fond, if occasionally inaccurate, reminiscences. As a co-ed in an Alberta residence said on the eve of her departure, "At first I just loved it; I liked everything about residence and University; by October, I had a few beefs, but the Christmas holidays seemed very quiet and I could hardly wait to get back. In February, it was 30 below, and we only went out when we had to. I hated everybody, especially my roommate. Then spring came, and everybody cheered up. I don't want to leave. I've learned a lot about getting along with other people, and I'm really looking forward to next year."

Henry Kelsey

“Choose out from amongst our Servants such as are best qualified by Strength of Body and the Country Language, to travel and to penetrate into the Country,” the London owners of the Hudson’s Bay Company wrote to Governor Sargeant of Fort York in 1683. “For their Encouragement, we shall plentifully reward them.” Travel among the Indians to induce them to come to the Company’s posts with their furs was not a project that the Company’s servants found appealing, however, and after several more letters the owners in 1688 instructed Fort York’s new commander, Governor Geyer, to send “the Boy *Henry Kelsey* . . . to the Churchill River with *Thomas Savage*, because we are informed that he is a very active Lad, delighting much in Indians Company, being never better pleased than when he is travelling amongst them.” The trip to the Churchill was a lonely one. Kelsey saw musk-oxen, which he called “Buffillo,” but few Indians. In 1690 he was sent south and west, and “Chearfully undertook the Journey.”

It is for his trip inland, made when he was about 20, that we remember him today. At the time, however, not much was made of it, and for many years his actual accomplishments were obscure and the fact that he had made his trip at all was doubted. A transcription, believed to be in his own handwriting, of his journals was uncovered in 1926 among the papers of his contemporary and critic, Arthur Dobbs of Dobbs Castle, Carrickfergus, Northern Ireland.

Kelsey led an adventurous life as trapper and trader. He was taken prisoner when Fort York was captured by Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville in 1694; he helped recapture it two years later, and lost it again to d’Iberville in 1697, when Kelsey was Deputy Governor of the Fort.

Kelsey was given increasing responsibility in the Company, rising finally to Governor of all the posts on the Bay; he was the first apprentice to achieve this rank. He was recalled in 1722, to answer charges that were apparently dropped. He retired, and disappeared from sight.

His actual route in 1690 to 1692 has been the cause of much controversy. He did, however, reach the prairies, perhaps penetrating as far as eastern Saskatchewan, and he was certainly the first white man to record the plains bison, and to participate in hunting them.

He had little formal education, but an ear for language. His interest in the Indians led to his compiling a Cree dictionary. His brief *Accot. of those Indians belief and Superstitions* is regarded as the first outline of the

life and customs of the Indians of the plains. He began the journal of his great trek into the plains with about 80 lines of rough poetry:

In sixteen hundred & ninety’t h year
I set forth as plainly may appear
Through Gods assistance for to understand
The natives language & to see their land
And for my masters interest I did soon
Sett from y^e house [Fort York] y^e twealth of June
Then up y^e [Hayes] River I with heavy heart
Did take my way & from all English part
To live amongst y^e Natives of this place
If god permits me for one two years space
The Inland Country of Good report hath been
By Indians but by English yet not seen. . . .

A few entries in this journal during August 1691 record his impressions of the plains and the buffalo:

August y^e 20th

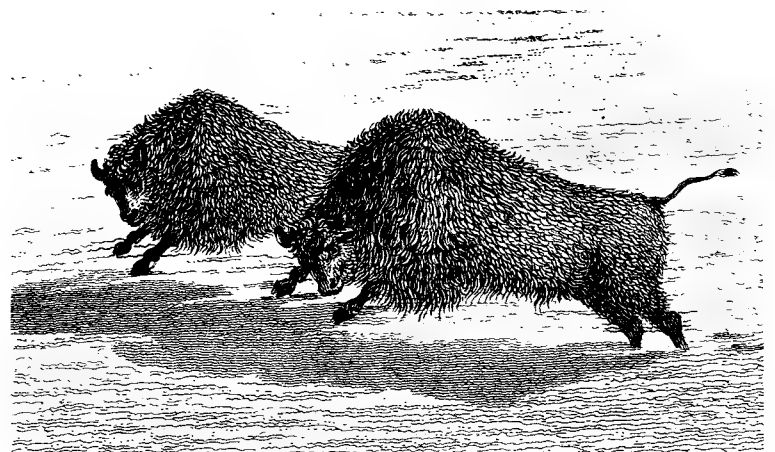
To day we pitcht to y^e outermost Edge of y^e woods this plain affords Nothing but short Round sticky grass & Buffillo & a great sort of a Bear w^{ch} is Bigger then any white Bear & is Neither White nor Black But silver hair’d like our English Rabbit y^e Buffillo Likewise is not like those to y^e Northward [i.e., the muskox] their Horns growing like an English Ox but Black & short dist: 6 Miles

August y^e 22^d

Now we pitcht into the barren ground it being very dry heathy land & no water but here & there a small pond so we came to but could not see y^e woods on y^e other side dist 16 Miles

August y^e 23^d

This Instant y^e Indians going a hunting Kill’d great store of Buffillo Now y^e manner of their hunting these Beast on y^e Barren ground is when they see a great parcel of them together they surround them wth men w^{ch} done they gather themselves into a smaller Compass Keeping y^e Beast still in y^e middle & so shooting y^m till they break out at some place or other & so gett away from y^m our women Likewise pitching according to order dist 12 Miles





Anthony Henday

Anthony Henday's great contribution to the knowledge of exploration and development of Western Canada was a journal kept in the course of a remarkable journey into the interior in 1754-55. His mission, like that of Henry Kelsey, was to persuade the Indians to travel to Fort York to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company. In this he had little success, but his observations of the terrain over which he passed and of the Indian life and customs he encountered provided much information to those following him. He penetrated farther inland than any European before him, and was the first white man to enter Alberta, see the Rocky Mountains, and visit the Blackfeet.

Much of what he had to report met with incredulity, particularly that the Indians of the Plains should possess horses. This was one of the reasons his journal was heavily edited by James Isham, Governor of Fort York, before it was forwarded to the Company's Governor and Committee in London. Two other versions of the journal survive, but both of them have had the attention of copyists.

His journey did indicate to the Company, however, that the French traders (about whom Henday had been cautioned to be "Carefull in regard to their fondling and Skeeming Disposition," and whose fort at The Pas Henday thought "more properly a Hogstye") would siphon off the trade if the English confined themselves to their posts on Hudson Bay. Several inland expeditions were organized in the following years, and a chain of posts was eventually established.

Henday, like Kelsey, travelled with a group of trading Indians who made their way from the prairies down to the Company's posts on Hudson Bay each year. That he should travel alone, with only his wits and a few items for trade as his defence, and without the benefit of the trained crewmen that assisted Alexander Mackenzie and later explorers, makes his adventure the more remarkable.

It was Indian custom for the women to carry the baggage, leaving the men free to rove and hunt. Henday, travelling with a party of Crees, took an Indian wife early in the voyage, and she kept him informed about what others in the party were saying and planning. Such arrangements were not permitted by the Company, however, and James Isham removed all reference to her, and

At left: Anthony Henday, the first white man to meet Indians of the Blackfoot confederacy, entering the camp of the Bloods, near Red Deer (painted by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A., for the Hudson's Bay Company)

to one or two reports of feasting, from his official version of Henday's journal.

Henday's route is still not firmly established, but it would appear that he travelled southwest from The Pas to Saskatoon, west in the country south of the Battle River to Wainwright. There he crossed the Battle and became the first white man to buy a horse in Alberta; he used it as a pack animal.

He continued west, and a bit south, passing near Stettler, and crossing the Red Deer River near Pine Lake. A few miles west of Pine Lake he encountered the Blackfoot camp. He continued west, wintering east of Rocky Mountain House. The surviving versions of his journals make scant reference to the Rocky Mountains, although as he moves away from them, one version records (for December 24, 1754), "I had a fine view of Arsinee Watchee ["rock hill" in Cree] att a farr distance, it being the last sight that I shall ever have of it this year."

The winter was spent trapping. He travelled north and east, passing between Gull and Pigeon Lakes, then east of Leduc and southeast of Edmonton. Near Fort Saskatchewan he came to the North Saskatchewan River, and followed it downstream to The Pas, and then Fort York.

His trip had taken a few days less than a year. He had covered 2,000 miles.

That his reports should be discredited and his observations put to little immediate use disappointed Henday, and he resigned from the Company's service not long afterward. He had been born on the Isle of Wight, on an unknown date, and outlawed for smuggling in 1748. He sank back into the obscurity from which he had come. The officials at Fort York, and the captains of the trading vessels, were conducting a brisk illicit trade in the Company's furs and trade goods during this period. Years later, Andrew Graham, a Factor at York, wrote on the margin of Henday's forgotten journal, "I knew this man: he was a bold and good servant . . . The accounts of horsemen being inland were not credited. He, Henday, was misrepresented by those in the Bay who were not acting a just part in the Company, and he perceiving not likely to meet with promotion he had so deservedly merited, quitted the Company's service . . ."

Perhaps his most interesting observations are those made at the camp of the Blackfeet, whom he calls Archithinues (a Cree word for "strange Indian," and used specifically for the four equestrian tribes, the Gros Ventres, and the three tribes in the Blackfoot confederacy, the Blackfeet proper, the Piegans, and the Bloods). It was the Bloods whom Henday encountered, and he gave their scouting party presents on October 1, 1754. He came to their camp a fortnight later:

13. Sunday. Travelled 7 miles S.W.b.W. Level land, and ledges of woods; and numbers of Buffalo. Indians killed a great many. In the evening we were joined by 7 Archithinue Natives on Horseback, who informed us we should see the Great Leader, & numbers of Archithinue Natives to-morrow.



After Alexander Mackenzie returned to England in 1799, his portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A. This engraving was made in 1801, to accompany Mackenzie's published journals. The Lawrence portrait was acquired, with the assistance of Lord Beaverbrook, by the National Gallery of Canada.

14. Monday. Travelled 4 miles S.W.b.W. Then came to us four men on Horse-back; they told us they were sent from the main body to see whether we were Friends or Enemies. We told them we were Friends . . . [After another four miles we] came to 200 tents [later he counted 322 tents] of Archithinue Natives, pitched in two rows, and an opening in the middle; where we were conducted to the Leader's tent; which was at one end, large enough to contain fifty persons; where he received us seated on a clear Buffalo skin, attended by 20 elderly men. [Because of its rarity, the white skin was thought to have supernatural properties.] He made signs for me to sit down on his right hand: which I did. Our Leader set on several grand-pipes, and smoked all round, according to their usual custom: not a word was yet spoke on either side. Smoking being over, Buffalo flesh was served round in baskets of a species of bent, and I was presented with 10 Buffalo tongues. Attickasish my Guide, informed him I was sent by the Great Leader who lives down at the great waters, to invite his young men down to see him and to bring with them Beaver skins, & Wolves skins: & they would get in return Powder, Shot, Guns, Cloth, Beads, &c. He made little answer: only said that it was far off, & they could not paddle. Then they entered upon indifferent subjects until we were ordered to depart to our tents, which were pitched about a full quarter of a Mile without their lines.

15. Tuesday. Froze a little last night. Our women employed dressing Beaver skins for cloathing. About 10 o'clock A.M. I was invited to the Archithinue Leader's tent: when by an interpreter I told him what I was sent for, & desired of him to allow some of his young men to go down to the Fort with me, where they would be kindly received, and get Guns &c. But he answered, it was far off, & they could not live without Buffalo flesh; and that they could not leave their horses &c: and many other obstacles, though all might be got over if they were acquainted

with a Canoe, and could eat Fish, which they never do. The Chief further said they never wanted food, as they followed the Buffalo & killed them with the Bows and Arrows; and he was informed the Natives that frequented the Settlements, were often-times starved on their journey. Such remarks I thought exceeding true. He made me a present of a Handsome Bow & Arrows, & in return I gave him a part of each kinds of goods I had, as ordered by Mr. Isham's written instructions. I departed and took a view of the camp. Their tents were pitched close to one another in two regular lines, which formed a broad street open at both ends. Their horses are turned out to grass, their legs being fettered: and when wanted, are fastened to lines cut of Buffalo skin, that stretches along & is fastened to stakes drove in the ground. They have hair halters, Buffalo skin pads, & stirrups of the same. The horses are fine tractible animals, about 14 hands high; lively and clean made. The Natives are good Horsemen, & kill the Buffalo on them. These Natives are drest much the same as others; but more clean & sprightly. They think nothing of my tobacco; & I set as little value on theirs: which is dried Horsedung [Henday may be incorrect; it was more likely a native plant.] They appear to be under proper discipline, & obedient to their Leader: who orders a party of Horsemen Evening & Morning to reconitre; and proper parties to bring in provisions. They have other Natives Horsemen as well as Foot, who are their Enemies: they are also called the Archithinue Indians: & by what I can learn talk the same language, & hath the same customs. They are, like the other Natives murdering one another slyly. Saw many fine Girls who were Captives; & a great many dried Scalps with fine long black hair, displayed on poles, & before the Leader's tent. They follow the Buffalo from place to place: & that they should not be surprised by the Enemy, encamp in open plains. Their fuel is turf, & Horsedung dried; their cloathing is finely painted with red paint; like unto English Ochre: but they do not mark nor paint their bodies. Saw four Asses.

16. Wednesday. Women employed as yesterday. With the Leader's permission, I rode a hunting with twenty of his young men. They killed 8 Buffalo, excellent sport. They are so expert that with one, or two, arrows they will drop a Buffalo. As for me I had sufficient employ to manage my horse. When I came home I was invited to the Leader's tent again where were all the Asinepoet Leaders, etc., I thought it very curious as there were four different languages among us. The Leader gave orders to pitch away from him, and that we should see him again in the Spring, when they came down after the Buffalo. He gave one of the Leaders two young slaves as a present and 40 Buffalo tongues; they were both girls.

Alexander Mackenzie

Alexander Mackenzie is perhaps the best-known of the explorers of Western Canada. Cairns to his adventures are found in many places, and several geographic features bear his name. He is well remembered as the discoverer of the Mackenzie River, and as the first European to cross the continent by land from Canada. By doing so, he established the relationship of Canada's Western Interior with the northern and western seas. The example of his exploits, and his descriptions of the terrain he visited, led to expansion and eventual settlement of great areas of the West and North.

Alexander Mackenzie was born at Stornoway in the Outer Hebrides in 1764, brought to New York by his parents when he was 10, sent to school in Montreal at 14, and then to Detroit to learn the fur-trading business. He was involved first with small Montreal-based trading companies, then with the mercurial partnerships and coalitions that formed the North West Company, the XY Company, and Alexander Mackenzie and Company.

He first entered the northwest in 1787, as a junior associate of Peter Pond, with whom he wintered on Lake Athabasca. "Both were passionate souls," writes Professor Morton, "ready to ride over all opponents who stood in their way." Pond was suspected of murdering Mackenzie's predecessor, but their relations were amicable, if a bit cool, and Mackenzie was infected with Pond's desire to establish a link with the Pacific, in order to shorten the trade-route to England, and to enter the lucrative coastal fur regions. Mackenzie accepted from Pond much of his colleague's practical wisdom, and also his theory that the

river which drained Lake Athabasca would lead to the Pacific.

Mackenzie's voyage down this river began at 9 a.m. on June 3, 1789, from Fort Chipewyan. His crew included four French Canadians (two of them brought their wives), a German, a somewhat cantankerous Indian named English Chief (who required much cajoling, and bribing with rum) two of the Indian's wives and two of his tribesmen. Their gear included three canoes, and a supply of roubles for trade with the Russians whom they expected to encounter at the coast.

The great river turned north, moving through progressively less habitable land, cold weather, heavy rains, and flies. When the sun did not set Mackenzie realized they were within the Arctic Circle, and when their camp had to be hastily moved to avoid flooding during the night of July 12 he knew that they were at tidewater. He could see whales and a vast frozen sea from the island terminus of his journey. He called the place Whale Island (its present name), and the river he had descended the River of Disappointment. The river, one of the greatest in North America, was to be named for him and to become one of the principal arteries to the North.

By September 12 he was safely back at Fort Chipewyan. His party had travelled more than 3,000 miles in 102 days. Pond's theory that the Mackenzie River emptied into "Cook's River" in Alaska (now Cook's Inlet) was destroyed. Alexander Mackenzie had not, however, been able to establish his longitude.

He left Lake Athabasca for London in 1791, "resolved to improve my knowledge of surveying and navigation [in order] to return to find a passage through those western mountains." On his way he met Philip Turnor, the Hudson's Bay Company surveyor who for the first time established the positions of Hudson Bay and Fort Chipewyan, and the remarkable distances between them and to the Pacific Coast.

Alexander Mackenzie returned to Fort Chipewyan the next summer, and on October 10, 1792 set out again to find the Pacific. This time he followed the Peace from its confluence with the Slave River near the outlet of Lake Athabasca. Despite his training and new instruments, his geographic plottings were not always accurate and his "Fahrenheit's thermometer" was damaged early in the trip, "which rendered it altogether useless." He wintered on the right bank of the Peace, six miles beyond the point where it is joined by the Smokey River, and about ten miles beyond the present Peace River townsite.

The winter was profitably spent, and in the spring he sent back to Fort Chipewyan six canoes of furs. It was here that Mackenzie described a chinook (on January 5, 1793), and from it perhaps took false hope about the distance he had yet to travel:

On the 5th in the morning the weather was calm, clear and very cold; the wind blew from the South-West, and in the course of the afternoon it began to thaw. I had already observed at





Athabasca, that this wind never failed to bring us clear mild weather, whereas, when it blew from the opposite quarter, it produced snow. Here it is much more perceptible, for if it blows hard South-West for four hours, a thaw is the consequence, and if the wind is at North-East it brings sleet and snow. To this cause it may be attributed, that there is now so little snow in this part of the world. These warm winds come off the Pacific Ocean, which cannot, in a direct line, be very far from us; the distance being so short, that though they pass over mountains covered with snow, there is not time for them to cool.

His route from the winter camp to the Pacific grew progressively more difficult. He ascended the Peace to Finlay Forks, where he had the good sense to yield to the advice of an old Indian (rather than his own preconception, or the protestations of his crew), and take the uninviting Parsnip River, south. He passed the continental divide, and began descending the Fraser River (which he thought was the Columbia) from a point near the modern city of Prince George. He left the Fraser near Williams Lake portaged westward to the Bella Coola River, and eventually reached the sea at North Bentinck Arm.

As they passed through British Columbia's interior, each group of Indians, says Professor Morton, "told Mackenzie that the next people below were malignant and

would murder him. Moreover, these Indians had never seen the Whites; they knew them only by wild stories of their misdeeds on the coast. To meet them and win their good will taxed Mackenzie's talent to the utmost. Then, too, the terror aroused by their hostility was likely to cause the Canadian crew to break out of hand. His control of them is one of the finest parts of Mackenzie's story." Indeed, on both his voyages Mackenzie succeeded in charming every hostile native encountered—often with the help of beads, small looking glasses, and sugar for their children. None of his men was killed, and none deserted.

His canoe for this journey was "twenty-five feet long within, exclusive of the curves of stem and stern, twenty-six inches hold, and four feet nine inches beam. At the same time she was so light, that two men could carry her on a good road three or four miles without resting." His original freight weighed 3,000 pounds; his crew numbered ten. Rocks and rapids abused the canoe, and its patches and gum became so numerous that the canoe grew too heavy and rickety to be carried on portages, and the men chose to risk their lives on the Fraser rather than attempt to portage. The flies caused continual complaint.

When they reached the coast the party had only 20

Left: Henry Kelsey on the edge of the plains, hunting "Buffillo" (painted by Rex Woods for the Confederation Life Collection)

Right: Alexander Mackenzie at the Arctic Ocean, 1789; what he called the River of Disappointment has become a major water route to the North (drawing by C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A.—Imperial Oil Collection)



pounds of pemmican, 15 pounds of rice, 6 pounds of flour, and a little ammunition, remaining. "The labour and the fatigue beggars description," he wrote.

He was treated with cordiality by some of the coastal tribes, whose totem poles were painted "with a degree of correctness not to be expected from an uncivilized people." However, their permanent dwellings, large sea-going canoes, attention to property rights, and class-conscious social order led him to remark that "Of the many tribes of savage people whom I have seen, these appear to be the most susceptible of civilization."

He was determined to find sufficient open water and clear sky to offer a horizon so that he could fix his longitude. Despite protestations from his crew, he descended North Bentinck Arm to Dean Channel. On a rock formation near Elcho Harbour, and not far from the present town of Ocean Falls, he fixed his position (with only modest accuracy), and wrote his name on the rock face with a mixture of bear grease and vermilion. It was July 22, 1793. He was 29 years old.

George Vancouver had been in this inlet only five weeks earlier. Vancouver was unaware of Mackenzie's approach, but Mackenzie received hints of Vancouver's visit from the Indians who spoke of a "large canoe" commanded

by a white man they called "Macubah." It would be 10 years before the American Government, discomfited by all this British activity in the north, would send Lewis and Clarke, and about 50 men, overland to "discover the Northwest" and assert the American claim to Oregon and the fur trade.

The return trip to Fort Chipewyan was rapid and happy. Alexander Mackenzie was again to be disappointed, though, for the overland route he had discovered proved to be too arduous for regular trade.

He returned to London, where his *Voyages* was published in 1801. He was knighted, and returned to Canada, the following year. After serving in the Assembly of Lower Canada from 1804 to 1808, he returned to Scotland where he died in 1820. Much of his time after 1801 was spent in negotiations and financial dealings in the fur business. He interested the fifth Earl of Selkirk in the Hudson's Bay Company, but later quarrelled with him over colonizing the Red River region, which Mackenzie felt to be incompatible with the fur trade.

His reports on the interior generated great interest, and led John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, to allow that "Mr. Mackenzie . . . seems to be as intelligent as he is adventurous."



Reg Lister

The fourth man remembered in the names of these buildings is Reg Lister. He, too, came to Alberta when getting here was still something of an adventure, and after a year or two got his first job on the campus, in 1911. He was 19. The President's house was under construction, and Reg helped dig the basement, for 25 cents an hour, although the foreman had misgivings about hiring such a small man. The same year he assisted with the move from the University's temporary home in Strathcona Institute (now Strathcona Junior High School, at 84 Avenue and 107 Street) to Athabasca Hall. Until other buildings were erected, Athabasca Hall was the University: classrooms, chemistry laboratory, offices, library, staff and student residences, infirmary.

When he retired as Superintendent of Residences 46 years later, he had become something of a legend, a man who took great pride in the buildings entrusted to him, and greater pride in the accomplishments of the students who lived in them. He was their counsellor and friend, ready to help them through scrapes, to be amused by their antics, and when they were too rambunctious, to be firm. He knew when to turn a blind eye, and when to invite a lonely student into his rooms for toast and jam.

At Spring Convocation in 1949, Reg Lister was made an Honorary Member of Convocation. Alan Armstrong, President of the Men's House Committee, said he was a man who "struck terror into the hearts of obstreperous freshmen, but no student ever left the residence halls without feeling that Mr. Lister was his personal friend." He was not a member of the academic staff but he had "taught the students some of the most important things they had learned here; in particular, he taught them how to live together."

When he retired, Mr. Lister set down some of his reminiscences in a short book, *My forty-five years on the campus*. A few excerpts follow, beginning with his appointment to the Athabasca Hall staff.

During the winter of 1913-14, I had the job of checking the loads of bricks that were being delivered for the University buildings. It was a nice job and paid \$3.00 a day. All I had to do was check the loads and see that there were 1,000 bricks in each load. Between times I could sit in the office and keep warm. It suited me fine for a winter job, but my luck did not hold.

One morning Dr. Tory came over to me during his daily walk and asked me what I was doing. He told me he had something different for me and asked me to call at his office at ten o'clock the next morning. So the next day I put on a decent suit and at 10 a.m. proceeded to the President's office. Mr. Ashworth (the first Bursar) and Dr. MacEachern were there with the President. They had my new job all figured out, but they wanted to discuss salary. I was finally hired at \$80.00 a month, plus room. Mr. Ashworth did not think I was worth that much but Dr. MacEachern did. (I didn't keep that salary very long for as soon as the war started, \$15.00 a month was taken off.) . . .

[The dining room in Athabasca Hall had] a lovely floor and I was scared to even see a scratch on it. The University had had to wait for the oak to lay the floor, and when it did arrive it was laid and scraped in one day. This took twenty carpenters, with two men scraping, and one man sharpening the blades. All they had was a blade on a long handle which they pulled over the new laid floor, but they did a good job. . . .

In those days all the professors who had suites [in Athabasca and Assiniboia] had their fires lit every day. It was quite a job to clean out and lay five or six fires every day, as well as carry up a big scuttle of coal to each suite. . . .

One of the favorite tricks was to move all of the student's belongings from his room into the bathroom, his furniture, clothes, pictures, and all were arranged there. This removal was usually done while a student was over town celebrating, and when he returned he woke the whole corridor to help move his furniture back; but some just went to sleep in the bathroom. . . .

From the beginning of the University until 1920, all students as well as professors wore gowns to their lectures and it looked like a university to see the black gowns flowing as the students crossed the campus changing from lecture room to the other buildings. The men students told me they preferred to wear gowns as it saved their clothes. They could wear any old thing underneath the gown. And the gowns used to be handed down from seniors to freshmen. . . .

Of course there are always a few that will make a bit of trouble, but I have found that if a student does something seriously wrong, and is reported, he will take his medicine like a man. You cannot pester students about little things as it only annoys them and makes them worse. You have to be absolutely fair in all your dealings; for a little ill feeling can grow into a nasty situation—a hostile house. You cannot see everything the students do, some things are best not seen. But other things must have immediate correction. . . .

Before the last war, the students were held in the dining room for at least twenty minutes, and could leave only after the professor had risen. As many students used to bolt their meals in ten minutes, having to wait the extra ten was very annoying. There would be a rattling of glasses, coughing and sneezing, and all other kinds of noises. This would really irritate the professor and he would look to see what was happening in one corner of the hall whereupon the uproar would start in another corner. . . .

The students' manners were not too good. They could throw slices of bread to one another much quicker than it could be passed. The head of the table is the man who makes a decent table. If he is a good fellow he has a good table, and it all depends on how he serves the food; he can make a plate look an awful mess. . . .

Islands, isotopes, and igloos

By Gunnar Odhner, TRAIL Staff Writer

Although it has become something of a cliché to call the North, and especially the Arctic, Canada's new frontier, the fact remains that the scientists have only begun to disclose its many secrets. The departments in this ~~department of northern research~~ are only a few of those with a history of northern research. At The University of Alberta, northern studies is an area of rapid expansion and genuine fascination with discovery.

Wilderness laboratory

The Department of Zoology is the only department at the University with a permanent laboratory in the North. Last winter a graduate student, DAVID ZIRUL, BSc, and his wife lived there, apparently enjoying their winter home very much.

It was in order to find a suitable site for this laboratory that Professor W. A. FULLER, BA, PHD, canoed down the Mackenzie River in the summer of 1960. When the extension of the highway to Hay River was finished in 1961 he explored the area south of the source of the Mackenzie River and near to Hay River, and found a remote suitable for the project he was about to launch.

The first systematic studies took place in 1964 with four persons working on the site: Dr. Fuller, his assistant, and two students. They lived in a trailer and in tents until 1965, when they built their permanent laboratory from pre-cut logs. Since then—except for one winter—this log house has served as an all year laboratory, and three different students and their families have occupied it during the winter seasons.

These students have been primarily concerned with recording changes in numbers of three different species of small rodents, *Peromyscus maniculatus*, or deer mouse, *Clethrionomys rutilus*, and *Clethrionomys gapperi*. These rodents, which are related to lemmings, have a fluctuating population. It seems as if a low is reached about every fourth year. In 1964, for example, the density of deer mice averaged 2 to 4 per hectare (one hectare is about 2.5 acres). In September, 1968, all deer mice lived on the same space.

It was believed, before the experiments started, that of these three species, the deer mouse would be the "odd" one, as the two other species were more closely related and lived side by side, without interbreeding. The observations during the past four years have proven this theory to be wrong. The behavior of the deer mouse agrees





Northern research is carried on from a variety of stations. The Department of Zoology has a small house on Heart Lake, Northwest Territories, accommodating a laboratory and year-round living quarters for a graduate student and his wife. The tent is the home of E. O. Höhn, Associate Professor of Physiology, when he visits the North to study birds and mammals. Here it is (complete with Union Jack and University pennant) on Promise Island, near Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories. Dr. Höhn has recently studied the red phalarope. The female phalarope has brighter plumage than the male, and the birds' roles are reversed in many courtship and breeding activities. Dr. Höhn has found this to be due to the presence in each of hormones commonly associated with the other sex. A third type of northern accommodation is represented by the igloo, from the collection of Bruce Peel.

more with that of *C. gapperi* than does the behavior of *C. gapperi*'s close relative *C. rutilus*. There are distinctive differences between the two *Clethrionomys* species that are still unexplained.

The location of the permanent station also offers excellent opportunities to study several different ways of winter survival of small rodents. The animals were studied in cages with attached microswitches under the snow and every burst of activity was recorded. The two *Clethrionomys* rodents are active all winter, under the snow. The deer mouse proved to have an intermittent torpid behavior, with about two days of "sleep" followed by a burst of activity and another two days of torpor. Another animal studied in the same way, the chipmunk, is a true hibernator. Professor Fuller and his students are comparing the different behaviors of these animals, relating them to the climate of the period during which the observations were made, and evaluating the means of surviving the winter.

One project, carried out during the past year and supported by the Canadian Wildlife Service, has studied the red squirrel. The squirrel was found to be active to temperatures around -25 degrees F. The animal then disappeared under the snow, which serves as an insulating blanket against the cold air. Traps set during the cold weather yielded very little or nothing, which could be seen as another measurement of decreasing animal activity.

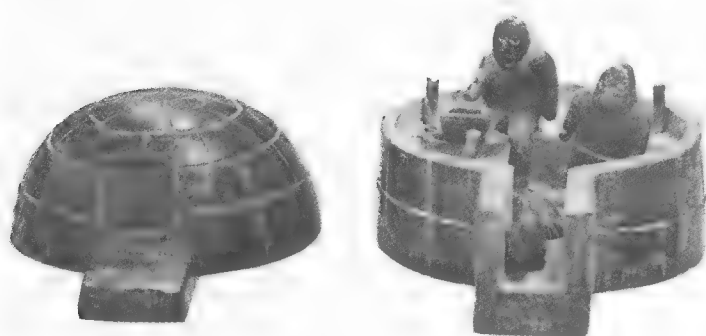
The zoologists have installed a temperature recorder under the snow, at the point where snow and soil meet. This recorder registers air temperature simultaneously with snow temperature. During a winter with air temperatures down to -50 degrees F., the below-snow temperature stayed very steady and never dropped below zero. During one winter it didn't even drop below 16 degrees.

Dr. Fuller, who is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, and who has spent 12 years with the Canadian Wildlife Service, came to The University of Alberta in 1959. He hopes that the Department of Zoology will be able to acquire an additional building on the same site in the Northwest Territories. The one it now has is too small to house a research team, which has to be accommodated in it during the fall, winter, and spring seasons. Laboratory, living, and storage space is now limited to 400 square feet.

Geographic studies

Ever since its inception, the Department of Geography has had research interests in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic, especially in North America and Scandinavia.

A few of the theses of the department are generally devoted to the study of the North. Present topics include biographic and geomorphic studies in the Mackenzie Delta, and settlement studies in Northern Canada. Research in the



human and physical geography of the Great Slave Lake area has also been carried out in conjunction with various federal agencies and the Boreal Institute. Recent topics include "Hay River," 1966, by J. C. WALLACE, MA '66 and "A Study of Three Northern Settlements: Fort Norman, Fort Franklin, and Norman Wells, N.W.T.," 1967, by D. A. WEIR, MA '67. Among the research projects now in advance is a study of water balance in Whitemud and Baker Creek Basins under Professor A. H. LAYCOCK, BA, PHD. The research of the Mackenzie Delta is led by D. A. GILL, BSC, PHD, Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography.

Veteran in the North

A professor in the Department of Geography who has been involved in major research projects in the North is W. C. WONDERS, BA, PHD. Professor Wonders participated in the Canadian Forces Expedition in 1967 in search of Sir John Franklin's grave and has published two articles about this expedition. He was on the organizing committee for the Boreal Institute and has served as its Chairman.

He is mainly concerned with the human aspects of the North, such as the problems and characteristics of settlements, but has recently also studied the mining and oil development in the Yukon.

Professor Wonders has held several lectures about the North, and was among the six lecturers in the series called "The Changing Northlands," at Carleton University in Ottawa, which included the Right Honourable JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER, and several distinguished scholars from across Canada.

A glacier-free island

A small area of southwestern Kodiak Island, a large island south of the Alaska Peninsula, was examined in 1962 by an expedition undertaken by a geologist, a botanist, a zoologist, and two entomologists. One of the entomologists was GEORGE E. BALL, BA, PHD, Professor of Entomology and Curator of the Strickland Entomological Museum at The University of Alberta.

The results of the expedition will be published this spring under the auspices of the Boreal Institute in a book called *The Kodiak Island Refugium*.

The area of Kodiak Island with which the expedition was concerned was proven by geological evidence to have been unglaciated for the past 90,000 years. It is what scientists call a refugium for plant and animal life. The questions the authors try to answer deal with the probability of survival of plant and animal life in the refugium. The book attempts to describe the nature of this life, at a

time when it was surrounded by glaciers.

The contributions of the five expedition participants are supplemented by those of four additional authors, whose stories are based on material collected by the expedition. Of the nine authors, three are Americans: Douglas K. Hilliard and Robert L. Rausch who are biologists with the Arctic Health Research Center, College, Alaska; and Thor N. V. Karlstrom, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, who is presently engaged in planning for geological exploration of the moon. Three authors are Swedish: Eric O. G. Hultén, a botanist with the State Museum of Natural History, Stockholm; Carl H. Lindroth, an entomologist at the University of Lund; and Herman Persson, a former curator at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. W. Donald McPhail and Professor Ball are the only Canadians. Dr. McPhail is a zoology professor at the University of British Columbia. Hildur Krog, a professor of botany at the Institute of Pharmacy, University of Oslo, Norway, has also collaborated on the book.

Ecology of the boreal forest

The interests in the North of the Department of Botany at the University are focussed upon the evolution and ecology of boreal and Arctic eco-systems (the relation of living organisms to their environment and to each other). The studies aim at describing the structure and function of the eco-system, its plants and animal life, and their physical habitats. The surveys and samples of the eco-systems serve to answer questions about the composition, the structure, the number of individuals, and the stability of the systems.

GEORGE LA ROI, BA, MA, PHD, who devoted his MA and PhD theses to the study of the ecology of boreal forests, mentions, as an example of the work done in the department, a research project by J. PURCHASE, BA, MA, in the Caribou Mountains, close to Alberta's northern border. Mr. Purchase is mainly interested in making a comparison between two kinds of eco-systems, that of the common jack pine, and that of the lodgepole pine. The latter is very rare in this part of the province; it is generally found in the Rocky Mountains, and exists as an island of trees on the plateau. Mr. Purchase is trying to relate the eco-system of the lodgepole pine in this very distinctive climate to fire, disturbances of other kinds, and other main northern eco-system types, and to describe the structure and the composition of the system.

An interesting aspect of this work is the relationship between stable and unstable forests, which are generally spruce and pine. Pine will take possession of the land after a forest fire, but is regarded as unstable, and will be succeeded by spruce, which can grow in the shade of the larger trees.

Dr. La Roi emphasizes the need for research in the

boreal forests. Canada has a gap to close, he says, in this respect. The Soviet Union and the Scandinavian countries know more about the boreal forests than we do.

The geographic location of Edmonton is excellent for studies in the Rocky Mountains to the west, the forests and the tundra to the north, and the plains to the south, Dr. La Roi says. The Department of Botany and other departments are in the negotiating stage for a multi-disciplinary research centre southwest of Valleyview (about 200 miles northwest of Edmonton). If the negotiations are successful, this centre could serve as a base for all departments interested in research in the northern mixed boreal forests.

Prospecting course in Yellowknife

During the past academic year, the Department of Extension arranged a series of lectures and a prospecting course in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The lectures started in January and their primary objective was to increase the communications between the University and the North, as well as to introduce faculty members to Yellowknife residents. The topics in the series were varied, and included "The use of humor and satire in the Soviet Union for political purposes," "Law, morality, and changing society," and "Mineral resource ownership/home rule for the Territories?" The number of lectures was eight, and the series terminated April 23.

An advisory committee of Yellowknife citizens helped organize the lecture series, which also included a formal question period and a more informal discussion around the coffee table.

The other activity, an intensive 12-session prospecting course, started on October 4, 1968, and ended three weeks later. The course was arranged by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. It included an introduction to geology, an outline of mineralogy, prospecting areas in Western Canada, chemical analysis, aerial photographs and maps, preliminary development and sampling, and staking and marketing. The instructors were J. D. GODFREY, BSc, PhD, Research Council of Alberta, and T. PATCHING, BSc '36, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, The University of Alberta.

"The response to the course was very favorable," says Professor Patching. "A great many Yellowknife citizens in different areas, banks, mining, etc., attended. It was a good start for extension courses in the North."

During 1969-70, the Department of Extension hopes to arrange another lecture series. It will also try to develop a management development program with evening

business courses. One of the difficulties is to get instructors, but the Assistant Director of the Department of Extension, C. M. LOCKWOOD, BSc, hopes that some of the residents of Yellowknife will help with this.

Studying stable isotopes

Isotopic studies in the North are of great diversity and complexity. Generally, information about isotopic processes is used in context with other data in an attempt to understand chemical, physical, biological, and geological processes.

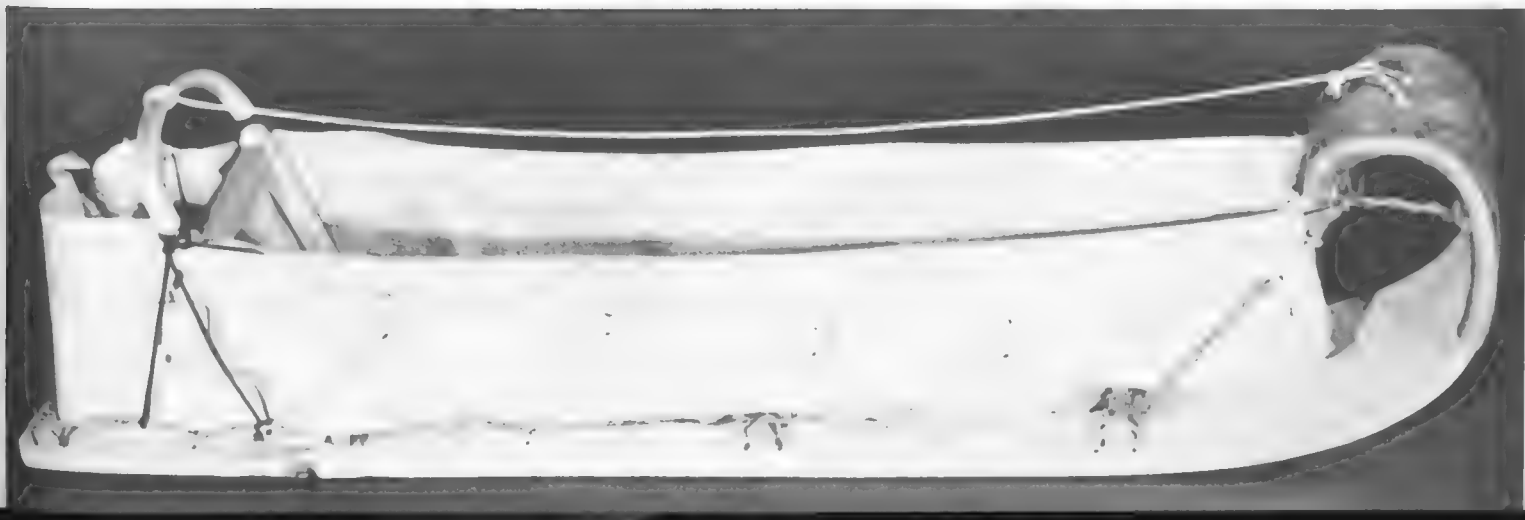
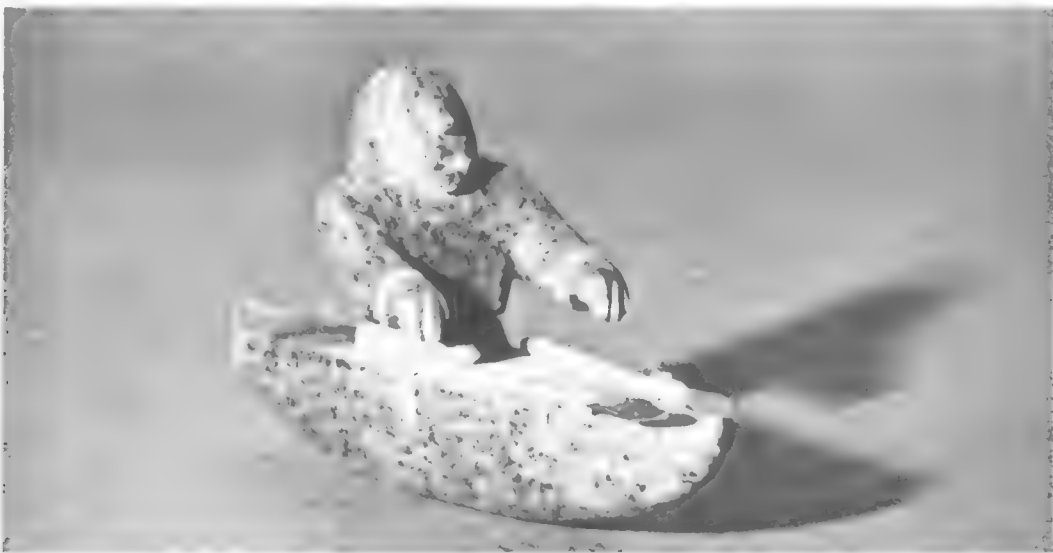
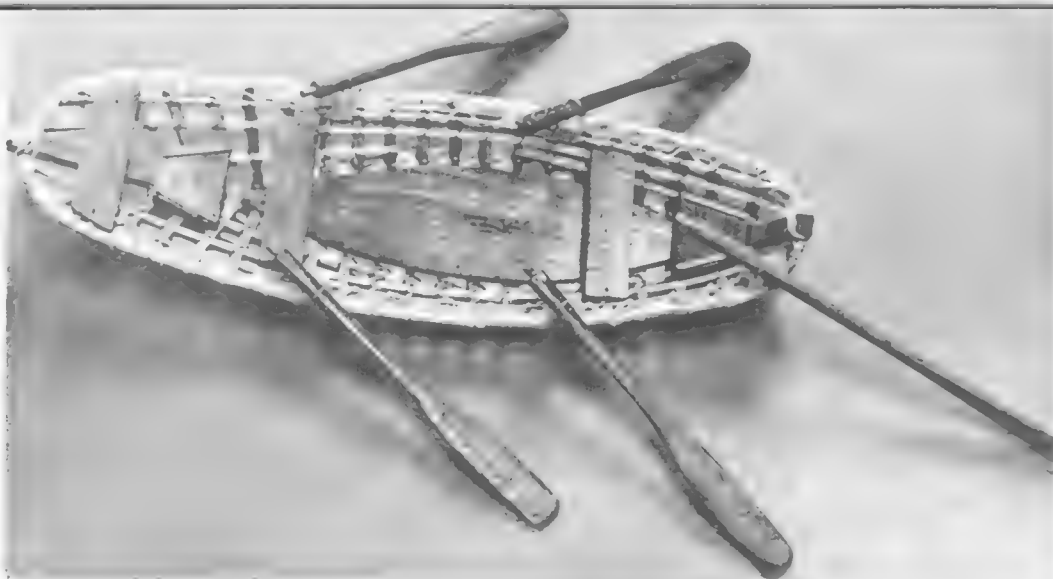
Isotope abundance research falls logically into two categories, stable isotope variations and radiometric dating. The latter area is represented at The University of Alberta by H. BAADSGAARD, BSc, PhD, in the Department of Geology and G. L. CUMMING, BA, PhD, of the Department of Physics. Stable isotope abundance studies were introduced at The University of Alberta by H. R. KROUSE, BSc, PhD, in 1960.

Most of the instrumentation for measuring isotope abundances is located in the Department of Physics, but these facilities have served the needs of colleagues in other departments. The philosophy of the laboratory is that of co-operative research rather than rendering services. For example, Dr. Krouse has co-operated in successful projects with colleagues in six different departments representing three different faculties. Researchers from the Research Council of Alberta, industrial and governmental laboratories, and many other universities have also participated in joint projects with personnel from The University of Alberta. The laboratory has also attracted post-doctoral fellows and students from other countries. Currently, Japan is represented by A. SASAKI, PhD, and Y. KAJIWARA, BSc, PhD, in the Physics Department; and H. OHMOTO, BSc, PhD, in the Geology Department; Czechoslovakia by V. SMEJKAL, PhD, in the Physics Department. P. FRITZ, MSc, PhD, of the Department of Geology has a background of stable isotope research in Western European laboratories.

Isotope abundance studies are based on a very simple principle—istopes of an element differ in mass (e.g. sulfur -34 is heavier than sulfur -32). Consequently, isotopes of an element participate at different rates in chemical, physical, biological, and geological processes. As a result, the relative numbers of stable isotopes are altered in nature. By measuring these relative numbers in terrestrial specimens, information can be obtained about the history of the sample. Current processes can be studied in the same way.

An excellent example of co-operation between the Departments of Geology and Physics was the study of the economically significant Pine Point (Northwest Territories) lead-zinc deposits. R. E. FOLINSBEE, BSc '38, PhD, and his students in the Department of Geology examined these

Transportation in a country of ice, snow, and water can create difficult problems. These models represent different ways of travel, mostly by using material available from nature. The Aleut baidacka (top) was formerly covered with skins—now canvas—and used for sealing, whaling, and fishing. Such vessels, 70 feet long, are now employed as landing barges in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, where this model was made. A modern version of transportation in the Arctic is the model boat with motor. It contrasts sharply with the ancient means of water transportation represented by "Man at Sea" in his kayak. The toboggan is based on an aboriginal model and made by an Indian at Trout Lake, Northwest Territories (400 miles northwest of Trout Lake, Alberta). Models are from the collections of (top and second) A. C. Bryan, Associate Professor of Anthropology, (third) Mr. Peel, and (bottom) the Boreal Institute.



deposits geologically from the economic viewpoint.

Dr. Fritz, of the Geology Department, has studied carbon and oxygen isotope variations, Dr. Sasaki has carried out a detailed study of sulfur isotope variations, and Dr. Cumming and D. ROBERTSON, *MSc '66*, of the Physics Department, have studied lead isotopes.

Another co-operative study involves Drs. Krouse, Sasaki, and Smejkal of the Department of Physics and F. D. COOK, *BSA, PhD*, of the Department of Soil Science. It is a detailed examination of the microbiology and the stable isotope fractionation of the thermal springs which extend up the west coast of North America from Mexico to Alaska. By measuring oxygen isotope abundances, these waters were identified with recent precipitation. Whereas some theories suggested that the heat in these springs was generated in subterranean chemical reactions involving sulfide deposits, sulfur isotope studies suggest that sulfate in these waters is simply dissolved from marine sediments. The hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg) gas in these springs is generally enriched in the lighter sulfur isotope S^{32} . This phenomenon is attributed to the isotope selection capability of sulfate-reducing bacteria. There is no doubt that the micro-biological activity in these springs is complex and extremely active, Dr. Krouse says.

Dr. Cook has been isolating many interesting organisms from these waters and their ability to alter isotope abundances has been monitored in the laboratory.

Isotopic studies of glaciers can also yield important information. Precipitation sources can be identified; glacial movement, and past climatic characteristics can be elucidated.

KEN WEST, *BSc*, a graduate student in geophysics under the supervision of Dr. Krouse, spent the summer of 1968 collecting snow and ice samples in the St. Elias mountain ranges along the Alaska-Yukon border. He was fortunate in obtaining samples from the summit of Mt. Logan (over 20,000 feet) and these proved to rank with the lowest H_2O^{18}/H_2O^{16} compositions ever reported. These results strongly suggest that the snow on this summit has actually been precipitated there, rather than being transported upwards in the solid phase by winds as proposed by some researchers.

Isotopic studies in the North have been supported by the National Research Council of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, various petroleum and mining companies, as well as by the Boreal Institute at The University of Alberta. There are numerous areas in which isotopic studies can be of very practical significance.

The study of isotopes, Dr. Krouse says, hardly ever provides the whole answer, but serve to enlighten parts of processes, parts that might be crucial, providing missing links in the investigations. Dr. Krouse also feels that in addition to helping to explain geological, biological, and meteorological processes in the North, stable isotope studies will be utilized increasingly in applied science. Possible areas are pollution problems and the study of fertilizer utilization in soil.

Indian and Eskimo games

WILLIAM ZUK, *BEd '64*, a graduate student in the Department of Elementary Education, is writing his MEd thesis on arts motivation in Indian, Metis, and Eskimo children. But the work he refers to as his "pet project," and for which he recently received a Boreal Institute grant, is a study of Indian and Eskimo games. He has been collecting information for this study while teaching for four years in several remote settlements: Fort Chimo, on the Ungava Peninsula; Igloolik, Northwest Territories; and Hartley Bay, British Columbia. This year he will concentrate on the games of the Indians in Alberta, and in certain Eskimo communities in the North.

One reason a particular game develops at a particular place might be that the surroundings, the stones, seaweeds and other such material "invites" play. This also explains why many games are similar where the environment is the same, although there has been very little or no contact between those who play.

The Indians have in this way developed many games that at first sight seem to show influences from white society. The shot-put is one such sport. Horse-shoes is another.

Mr. Zuk has found that Indian games as a rule are richer and more imaginative than Eskimo games, and he attributes this to the fact that Indians, especially those on the West Coast, live in a more structured society. They have spare time—because of the availability of food—and live in a climate suitable to games and sports activities. The Eskimos cannot afford the luxury of playing games to the same extent as they are more constantly occupied with food gathering. Some primitive Eskimo games have in the Indian culture developed into sophisticated gambling. The Indian games are also distinguished by a greater physical activity, such as running or wrestling, whereas the Eskimos usually play in a fixed position.

Common to both is the connection between the games and the struggle for survival. In the Eskimo culture many games are designed to increase skills in conducting dog teams, or performing similar vital tasks. Others are beneficial for hunting skills.

Most games, whether Indian or Eskimo, are played by two men in a contest of strength or skill. They might involve throwing pieces of rock on the ice, tossing a hollow bone or a vertebra on to a pointed stick, whipping rocks in a certain way on the ice, or manipulating two sticks in the hands. The object of this last game is to find out, by the opposing player, or "gambler," which stick is which. It was a very popular game with the coast Indians.

However important it is to find the origins of the games, enlighten the influences and exchanges of games between cultures, and to understand the present practices, Mr. Zuk is

ultimately more concerned with the practical application of the games. They can be used to create a link between the present and the past for the Indian and Eskimo child in a "white" school. The games can become an instrument with which to overcome the alienation these children feel in a strange culture.

To show the importance of finding such a link, Mr. Zuk relates an experience.

"I was teaching an arts class in Hartley Bay. The students—this was grade four—were turning out uninspired work. As I see it, it was because they had not been permitted to use their own heritage, to draw from their legends, songs and stories. In some way we had to 'shake off' the foreign influence and revert to the heritage of the children."

In a situation such as this, the games fit in. They can make children who are indifferent to school-work come to life and participate with interest.

To introduce things distinctly their own, such as patterns in art, songs, and games only in the Indian or Eskimo schools is not enough, Mr. Zuk says. An interchange between our culture and theirs has to take place, and Indian and Eskimo heritage should be taught in our schools as well as in theirs.

Mr. Zuk's interest in the Indian and Eskimo cultures frequently brings him to remark on things other than games and art, in an attempt to enlighten similarities and differences between the white man's tradition and the Indian and Eskimo cultures.

"I have often thought," he says, "when I hear about the now very popular sensitivity training in psychology, that the Indians have practised this for ages. Their awareness of the environment, their amazing non-verbal communication, is in a sense a result of a sensitivity training."

The modern game of the Indians on the coast, taught by the white man, is basketball. But even some of the activities related to this sport, such as the conditioning that precedes the games, are ancient. Mr. Zuk has on several occasions witnessed this rigid Spartan-like training. He once asked if this was a result of a visit by a coaching clinic, but got the answer that the training had always been like that.

It is a remnant from the days, no more than 70 or 100 years ago, when the Indians met in the fall for strength contests. People now living can recall incidents when fingers were pulled out in finger-locking games. The contests could be seen as a replacement of war, therefore the seriousness.

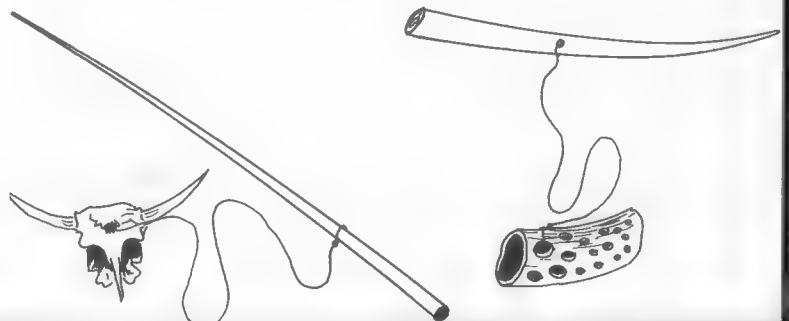
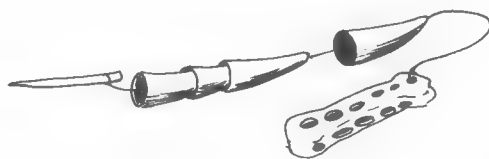
The study of Indian and Eskimo games that Mr. Zuk has started is probably the first on this subject. What matters most to Mr. Zuk, however, is that the games may prove to be one of the most useful means of bringing the heritage of Indian and Eskimo peoples back into their schools.



Two-man contests of skill and physical strength are common games in Indian and Eskimo cultures. But one does not have wait until one is a man to play.



Eskimo women from Igloolik play nullattartuq during Christmas festivities. The object of the game is to pierce the ivory spindle (suspended on a thong) with a stick. About two-thirds of the Eskimo games rely entirely on arm movements for their execution. In the drawings below, variations of the game ajagag are depicted. The one at the right is played in Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, with a drilled piece of antler. The middle drawing shows the Fort Chimo version; a decorated rabbit skull is used. The object of ajagag is to catch the skull, vertebra, or carved bone on the point of the stick; it is an ancient game and evidence of it goes back to the first century, B.C. At the left is a game that both Dogrib Indians and Eskimos play, some for gambling. They try to toss the conical bone pieces so that they land one on top of another without toppling.





The campus reporter



By Judith Carefoot
TRAIL Staff Writer

President to be selected by committee

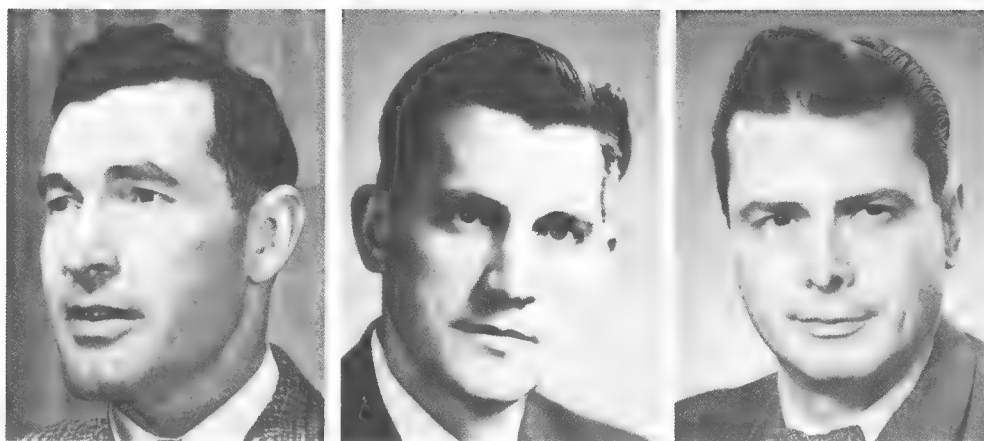
The new President of The University of Alberta is being selected by an Advisory Selection Committee established by the Board of Governors. The Committee includes representatives of the students, the General Faculty Council, the Association of Academic Staff of The University of Alberta (AASUA), and the Alumni Association, the Board of Governors, and the University Senate.

The appointment of such a committee is unprecedented in the history of the University, where the new President has always been selected by the Government, without public consultation with representatives of the University.

The Advisory Selection Committee consists of 11 members: DR. BRADLEY, Chairman of the Board of Governors; D. K. YORATH and R. K. BANNISTER of the Board of Governors; DR. RITCHIE, President of the Alumni Association; ARTHUR G. McCALLA, BSc '29, MSc '31, PHD, Dean of Graduate Studies, and ROBERT G. BALDWIN, BA, MA, PHD, Professor and Chairman of the Department of English, representing the General Faculty Council; GRANT R. DAVY, BA, MA, PHD, Professor of Political Science, from the AASUA; F. T. JENNER, representing the University Senate; RICHARD WATSON, BA, President of the Graduate Students' Association; DONALD MACKENZIE, Co-ordinator of Activities for the Students' Union, and ROBERT HART, student-at-large, representing the Students' Union. Four alternates were named: L. A.

The Biological Sciences Centre on Saskatchewan Drive is nearing completion. The geometrical designs on the facades can be seen from most points on campus. In this tower Zoology will have its facilities. Other departments that will occupy the \$20,700,000 building are Botany, Genetics, Microbiology, and Psychology.

Dr. MacHardy
Dr. LaForest
Dr. Chambers



DESROCHERS, BA, LLB '52, and MRS. DUNCAN McCULLOCH from the Board of Governors; C. L. USHER, BSc '49, Deputy Minister of Youth, from the Alumni Association; and EDWIN E. DANIEL, MA, PHD, Professor and Head of Pharmacology, from the AASUA.

In a further break with precedent, the Advisory Selection Committee solicited suggestions for the new President from staff and students alike. Notices were published in *The Gateway* and *Folio*, the staff newsletter.

There is much speculation on the campus as to who will be named President of The University of Alberta. However, the Committee has given no clues, and its decision is eagerly awaited.

New Deans appointed

Three new Deans were appointed in the fall of 1968.

F. V. MACHARDY, BE, MS, PHD, who had been Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering since 1958, succeeded C. F. BENTLEY, BSc '39 MSc '42 PHD, as Dean of Agriculture. Dr. Bentley will return to the University as Professor of Soil Science following his year as Senior Agrologist with the External Aid Office in Ottawa.

Dr. MacHardy is known for his work in the development of improved farm machinery and farm building design, and particularly for the development of a remote control guidance system for the farm tractor. A native of Vermilion, he holds degrees from the University of Saskatchewan, Northwestern University, and the University of Edinburgh. He joined the faculty of The University of Alberta in 1950 as a lecturer.

GERARD V. J. LAFOREST, BCL, MA, LL.M., JSD, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law. He is a former Professor of Law at the University of New Brunswick, and has a broad background as a lawyer, teacher, author, and government consultant. He holds degrees from the University of New Brunswick, Oxford University, and Yale University, and is the author of four books and several papers and articles. From 1949 to 1952, he was a Rhodes Scholar, and during 1964 and 1965 he was a

Yale Graduate Fellow.

Since his admission to the New Brunswick Bar in 1949, Dr. LaForest has served both provincial and federal governments as a consultant on numerous occasions.

EDWARD J. CHAMBERS, BCOMM, BA, MA, PHD, Professor of Business Economics at the School of Business Administration of the University of Washington, is to be the new Dean of Business Administration and Commerce.

Dr. Chambers holds degrees from the University of British Columbia and the University of Nebraska. He had been Professor of Business Economics at Washington since 1960, and, prior to that, he was on the faculties of the University of Montana and the Graduate School of Business Administration of Rutgers University, the University of Nebraska, and Whitman College. He has served as an economist with the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce and with the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Dr. Chambers has more than 45 publications to his credit.

During the 1968-69 academic year, Dr. Chambers has been on sabbatical leave at Makerere University in Uganda.

Rare collections acquired

The University Library has acquired two private collections of Western Americana. The ROBERT WOODS and ALFRED POWERS Collections, numbering about 20,000 volumes, place the University Library first in Canada as a centre for research and study of the history and development of the Western United States.

The Woods Collection includes some of the rarest books in the field of Western Americana. The 7,000-volume collection cost the University \$151,000 and covers every aspect of Western Americana, from rare atlases to the best of the Pacific Coast voyages, and from the cattle trade to detailed histories of California and Los Angeles. The collection includes limited editions, private press books, fine bindings, and fine illustrated books. A

nearly complete collection of Grabhorn Press publications, some of which were issued in editions of only 15 to 20 copies, is part of the private portion of the collection.

The Powers Collection comprises over 13,000 books, with 1,150 volumes on Alaska alone. There are books on geology, botany, forestry, logging, agriculture, the Columbia River system, wild life, churches, Indians, discovery, and exploration. Elementary school books used in the American West before 1900, 90 books by or about Bret Harte, one of the three existing copies of *The Sazerac Lying Club*, and all the Hudson's Bay Record Society publications, are highlights of the Powers collection. Mr. Powers, original owner of the collection, was a professor of journalism at the University of Oregon, and Dean of the Portland Extension Division. He is the author of a number of books on the West.

Professors honored

HARRY E. GUNNING, MA, PHD, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry and Killam Memorial Professor of Chemistry, was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Guelph at its Winter Convocation on January 24. Dr. Gunning delivered the Convocation address.

Dr. Gunning, who was selected by the Guelph Senate for his "devotion to the discipline of chemistry, his ability as a teacher, and his outstanding contributions to the field of research," spoke on a national science policy. He underlined the need to maintain a high standard of basic research while advancing applied research, and pointed out several of the dangers inherent in a national science policy with public and private funding.

IVAN L. HEAD, BA '51, LLB '52, LL.M., Professor of Law, who was seconded to the federal government in 1968 to act as Legislative Assistant to PIERRE ELLIOT TRUDEAU, LLD '68, has been appointed by the World Law Fund to its North American Sponsoring and Policy Review Council. Dr. Head will be the only



Law Centre will be the first building in North Garneau, and will be located at 89 Avenue and 111 Street. It will cost \$3,300,000. The architects are Bittorf Pinckston, Planning Consultants. Enrolment in the Faculty has trebled in ten years.

Canadian on the 23-member Council, and will join such distinguished Americans as Justice ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and ROBERT S. MacNAMARA, former United States Secretary of Defence, and presently President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Another distinguished faculty member, University Professor LUDWIG VON BERTALANFFY, PHD, was invited to attend the inauguration of President RICHARD M. NIXON in Washington, D.C. on January 19.

New football coach named

The Golden Bears football team has a new Head Coach. HARVEY SCOTT, BA, MPE, formerly head coach at Dalhousie University, has been appointed to replace CLARE DRAKE, who became Head Coach in 1968.

Mr. Scott is graduate of the University of Western Ontario and holds an MPE degree from the University of British Columbia.

He played with the University of Western Ontario Mustangs from 1959 to 1961, and in 1960 was voted the most valuable player on the team and chosen for the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association All-Star Team. In 1961, he was elected captain of the Mustangs. In 1962, he turned pro, and played guard for the Calgary Stampeders; in 1963, he was with the B.C. Lions. He turned to coaching in 1964, was assistant coach at the University of British Columbia in 1965, and from 1966 to 1968, head coach at Dalhousie.

Visitors

A distinguished visitor to the campus of The University of Alberta in January was HAROLD UREY, winner of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the discovery of the heavy isotope of deuterium. Dr. Urey visited the Department of Physics and gave a public lecture on "Mascons on the Moon." He is currently on the faculty of Revelle College of the University of California at San Diego.

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE, former editor of *Punch*, former Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and well-known British wit and iconoclast, visited The University of Alberta in March and gave a public lecture.

Mr. Muggeridge said that the humorist's job is made difficult by man himself, for no matter how wild the humorist's imagination, men will turn around and in all seriousness do something even more fantastic. He voiced suspicion of public opinion polls, expressing the view that they provide employment for otherwise unemployable sociologists. Education, said Mr. Muggeridge, is mostly "a fraud."

Archives program developed

The University of Alberta has joined a small number of Canadian universities which have instituted full-time archival programs. St. Francis Xavier, Laval, McGill, Queen's, and Toronto are the universities in eastern Canada, and in western Canada the University of Saskatchewan has an arrangement with the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan.

The University Archives can serve several purposes, but the primary one is to select, preserve, and service the University's records: it should act as the "memory" of the University. History may or may not repeat itself, but many policy decisions are similar enough that a study of past actions enables University officers to determine what occurred on a previous occasion, and to weigh these facts before making a decision on a current problem. Archives play a complementary role in the basic research carried out by University offices as they strive to develop an organization which will meet present day needs. Thus, the Archives is not only the "memory" of the University, but it also provides a key to its improvement.

The Archives will attempt to provide a central repository for materials which have a continuing administrative, legal, fiscal, or research value. By centralizing these materials, the Archives promotes greater

and more efficient use of old records, relieves individual officers of the responsibility of servicing them, releases considerable filing equipment and space, and reduces the fire hazard of storing records in inaccessible areas.

A second function of the Archives is to determine what is worth retaining, since obviously everything in the mountains of paper that flood most University offices cannot be kept. In co-operation with administrative and academic officers, retention schedules can be developed for various types of records and documents.

A third purpose of the Archives is to establish a program which will acquire manuscripts and papers related to the life of the University. Former staff members, now retired, carried on correspondence which is often more revealing about specific University. It can help to answer the records. Archives which contain the private papers of retired staff members will provide research material for the history of ideas—the academic history of the University. It can help to answer the question of future generations of scholars, "What was it like here 50 years ago?"

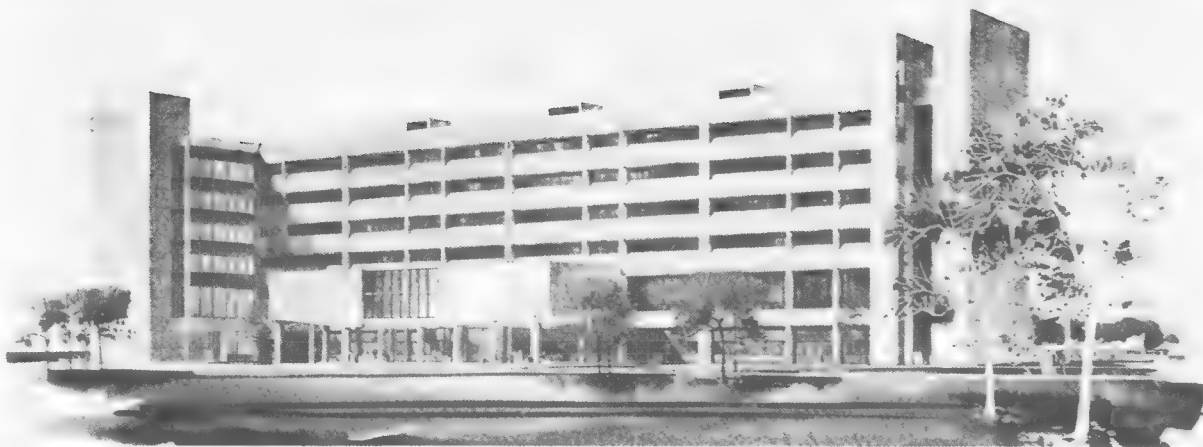
In September, JAMES PARKER, BA '61, MA '67, was appointed as full-time archivist. A native Albertan, Mr. Parker took his BA and MA in Canadian history at The University of Alberta and taught school in the north and in Edmonton. Last summer, he attended a course on archival principles and management in Ottawa and visited several universities with established archival programs.

Tory papers organized

The papers of the late HENRY MARSHALL TORY are "in essence the intimate record of a fledgling institution of higher learning during the first two decades of its development," says W. J. C. CHERWINSKI, BA, MA, a doctoral candidate in History and a former archivist in Regina, who has spent several months putting in order the 27 feet of documents.

The wealth of material is partly due to

Basic Medical Sciences, the second building in the Health Sciences Centre, will be located on 114 Street south of the Alberta Research Council. Phase 1 will cost \$7,400,000, and will house Anatomy, Bacteriology, Biochemistry, and the Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory). Architects are Aberdeen, Groves & Hodgson.



Dr. Tory's reluctance to delegate authority during his 20 years as the first President of The University of Alberta. It is also due to his secretary, Miss BEATRICE OCKLEY, who saved "everything that crossed the President's desk." In some cases, numerous copies of memoranda and documents have been stored away.

The classification and cataloguing of the Tory papers is the pilot project of the University Archives program. The collection includes speeches, administrative documents, and personal and official correspondence. Mr. Cherwinski reports that many of the most detailed papers pertaining to the University are the result of Dr. Tory's insistence that he be kept abreast of affairs at the University when he was travelling outside of Alberta. When decisions had to be made, he sent them via telegraph.

In all, the papers give intimate glimpses of one of Canada's educational pioneers during the first half of this century and of "the pain and the pathos of a young institution."

Admission standards revised

Admission standards for The University of Alberta have been revised to allow greater flexibility in order to "cater to the undecided" Grade XII student. The new requirements, effective in September, 1969, will offer the high school graduate with a basic core of matriculation subjects a greater choice of faculties.

H. A. K. CHARLESWORTH, MA, PHD, Professor of Geology and a member of the Requirements Committee, stressed that the new requirements involve no relaxation of standards for entrance to the University.

Under the new regulations a student will have complete mobility if he has successfully completed six Grade 12 examination subjects: English 30, Mathematics 30, Chemistry 30, a foreign language, one other science, and a subject from the humanities. Students deciding to enter a faculty with additional requirements must take these courses in high school or enter the University with a deficiency.

The present requirements vary widely from

faculty to faculty. Dr. Charlesworth said that he doubts that the new requirements will have any effect on the total number of students entering the University, but they may affect enrolment in specific faculties. It is believed that the partial relaxation of entrance requirements for 1968-69 were partly responsible for the increase in total enrolment. "Even with that relaxation, we felt that our regulations were still a little too inflexible," Dr. Charlesworth said.

Extension enrolment up

As educational institutions find each September, more and more people want an education. The desire for further education does not stop with young people seeking admission to a University. Each year a greater number of adults enrol in continuing education courses.

This spring, registration is up 44.4 per cent over last spring for courses in the Department of Extension. A total of 2,027 adult students have enrolled for 66 different courses. Total registration in the spring of 1968 was 1,403 in 69 courses.

The largest increase in enrolment is in courses offered by the Business and Professional Division. This spring, a total of 1,073 students have registered for 27 courses. In the spring of 1968, 589 students enrolled in 24 courses.

A breakdown of enrolment by subject area shows that 349 students enrolled in 19 liberal arts courses; 1,073 registered for 27 business and professional courses; 394 enrolled in 11 human relations courses; 31 in two educational media courses; and 26 in a real estate course.

Bar None

Bar None, the annual spring dance of the Agricultural Society, has become an institution on the campus. It is the last dance of the year, and the "last fling" before final exams.

It all began in 1947. That year, a barn dance during the Ag Field Day led to the naming of the dance of the following year—"Bar None". Everybody is welcome.

Since 1948, the activities publicizing Bar None have increased in size and popularity. In 1951, the red-checked shirts of the square dancers became a part of the scene, and a chuckwagon joined the action. In 1954, the chuckwagon acquired an air of authenticity with free pancakes to all comers on the Friday preceding Bar None.

The crowds who attended Bar None forced three changes of location. In 1955, the dance was moved from the aging Varsity Rink to the Drill Hall. In 1961, it moved to the new Arena. In 1968, 6,000 people attended, and University officials once again got nervous. In 1969, 8,000 happy people danced in the spacious Kinsmen Field House in the river valley below the campus.

Expedition to monasteries

VASSILY NOVAKSHONOFF, BA, BED, MA, Assistant Professor of Slavonic Languages, and a colleague, KARL-LIEF HESTVIKEN are currently in Greece, on a photographic and microfilming expedition to monasteries on Mount Athos. The expedition, described in an article, "The Treasures of the Holy Mountain," in the May, 1968, issue of THE NEW TRAIL, is supported by a Canada Council grant of \$15,000, augmented by \$4,500 from the President's Humanities Research Trust of The University of Alberta.

Boy Scouts express thanks

In February, DR. JOHNS received the following message from J. R. FLEMING, President of the Edmonton Regional Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada:

"The Annual Meeting of the Boy Scouts of Canada, Edmonton Regional Council, was held on January 31, 1969, at which time a sincere vote of thanks was extended to The University of Alberta and its many faculty and student members who contributed so generously to the work of the Boy Scout Program in the City of Edmonton.

"We would appreciate very much if you could extend to your Associates our appreciation for their continued support and efforts towards the Boy Scouts of Canada."

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The Diamond-Myers Report

A comprehensive development plan for the main campus was presented at a special meeting of the Board of Governors Building Committee, March 18, 1969.

The plan was prepared by A. J. Diamond and Barton Myers, Architects and Planners, of Toronto. Both have participated in many similar large-scale projects, and both teach architecture at the University of Toronto.

Considerable publicity was given in the recommendations within the University. Various representative groups on campus were invited to submit reactions and recommendations, and on April 1, 1969, a joint meeting of the Campus Development Committee and the University Planning Committee was held to review and consider the submissions received and to make recommendations to the Board Building

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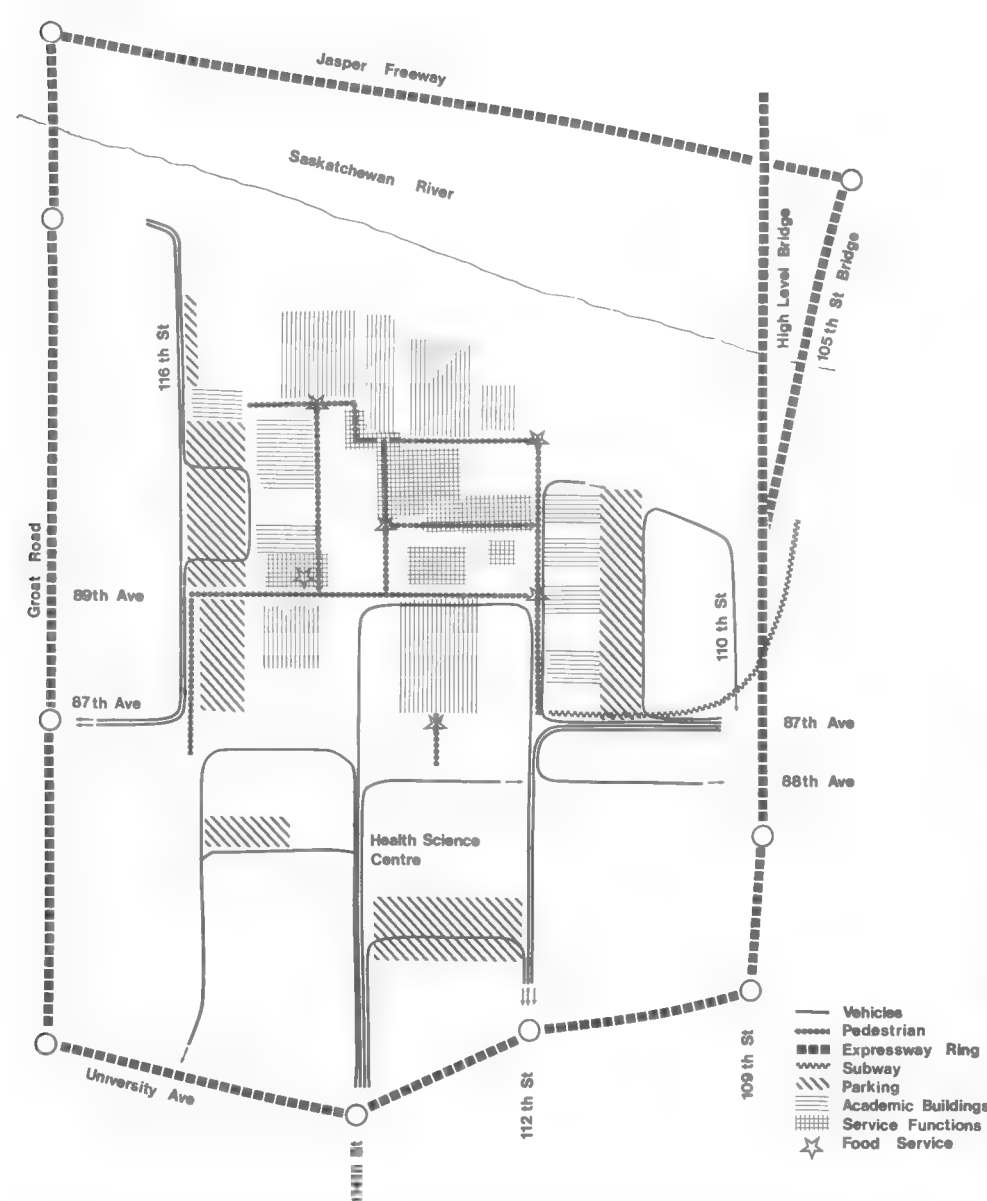
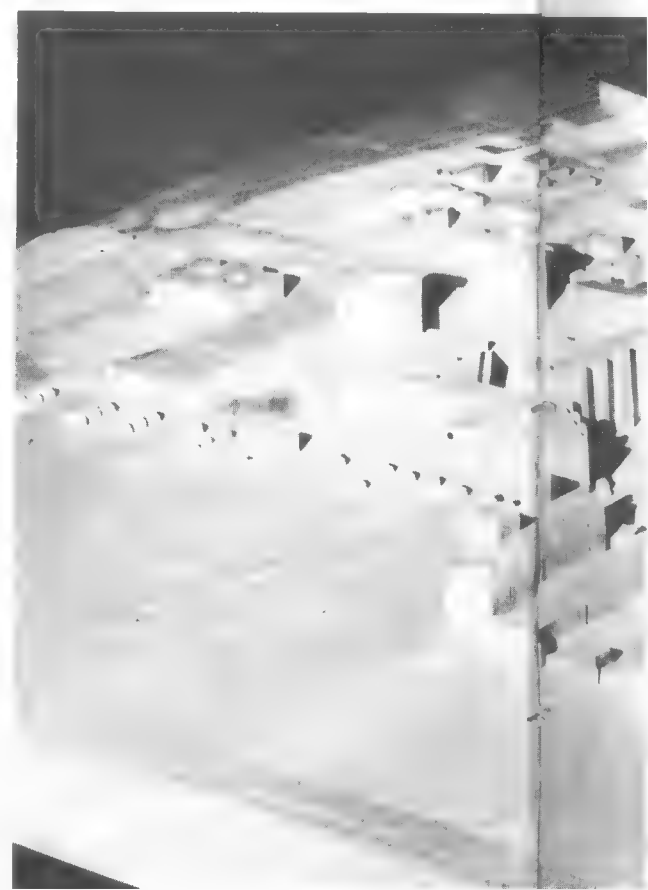
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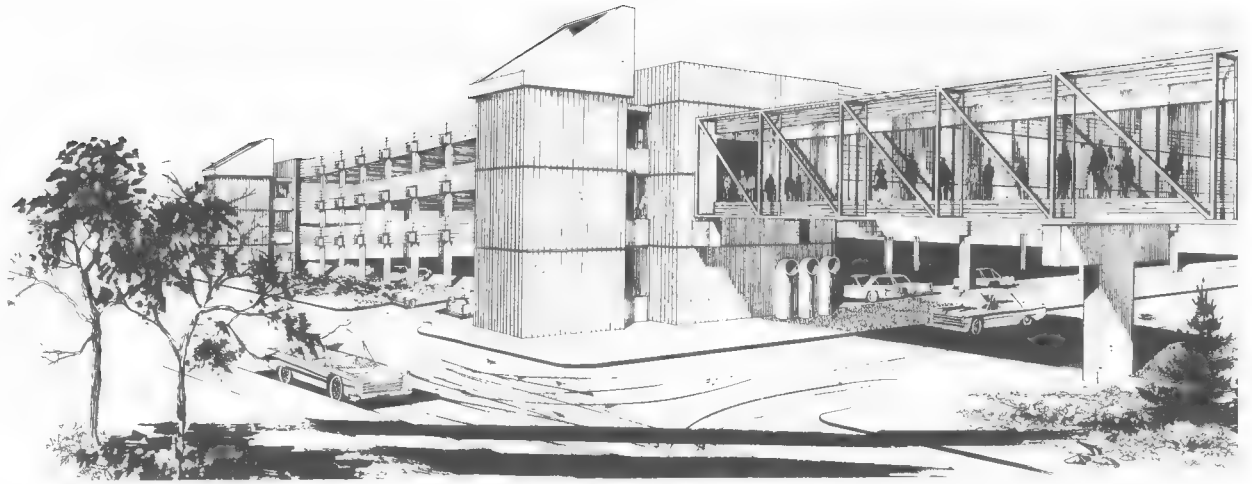
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Messrs. Diamond and Myers recommend that no traffic arteries cut the University district. An expressway ring is shown in this schematic diagram. Parking is provided on the University's periphery, access roads (for vehicles dropping passengers) loop into the campus, and pedestrian concourses connect the approaches with major buildings. The model at left shows the campus, looking southwest, as proposed by Messrs. Diamond and Myers. Readers may compare this photograph with the cover of the last issue of TRAIL, where the present campus is shown from the same vantage point.

The University's first car park will be completed by autumn. It will be located west of the Students' Union Building and connected to it by an enclosed elevated walkway. Engineers are Read Jones and Christoffersen; architect is Peter Hemingway.



Committee, and the Board of Governors.

At its meeting April 11, the Board of Governors agreed that it should go on record as being "sympathetic to the overall concept of the development plan, but unwilling to adopt or to endorse the plan until it has received a clear statement of Government policy with respect to the ultimate size of the University."

In their report, the architects observed that thirty thousand students may be expected in 1973-74. They may be accommodated within the University's present geographical limits (including the North Garneau, Hospital, Corbett Hall, and Lister Hall areas), and the new buildings for them generally need not exceed five storeys.

Available land must be more intensively used, particularly the areas that are now streets and parking areas. At present, buildings

cover less than 15 per cent of the available land. The plans presented by Messrs. Diamond and Myers show how coverage could be increased to almost 35 per cent. Even so, there would be more usable outdoor space than at present: much of the present campus is "wasted" in parking areas, thoroughfares and unusable areas.

A principal recommendation is that all major buildings, including existing structures on the main campus, be linked with pedestrian and vehicular streets: the pedestrian concourse should be segregated from the vehicular, enclosed, and fully integrated with the building it serves. New buildings should be conceived, not as separate entities but as links in this system, their internal organization built around the traffic arteries that connect them to their neighbors.

Housing should, wherever possible, be part

of the fabric of the campus—close to the teaching buildings—a "college" on a large scale.

The planners have demonstrated that few existing structures need be demolished: the Butler huts and the Athabasca Hall dining room are the major casualties. The South Laboratory, the old Power Plant, and Rutherford House may all be given new uses.

The architects are now working on details of a second report covering both the main campus and the North Garneau area. This will be presented June 1.

(Readers interested in more detailed descriptions of the Diamond-Myers Report, or the buildings pictured on these pages, may telephone the University Publications Office, 432-4991, and ask for the appropriate issue of Folio, the staff newsletter.)



Campaign Report

3AU organization in high gear

There are now over a thousand volunteer canvassers in Edmonton calling on corporations, professional people, alumni, and other prospective donors, for the Three Alberta Universities Campaign. The Advance Gifts Committee, which has been contacting specially selected donors for the last few months, reports \$720,000 pledged. Together with the other committees the mid-April report indicates that close to \$900,000 has been raised so far from 221 donors in Edmonton. At press time the total figure for the three universities is in excess of \$4 million.

The response to the request for volunteers has been overwhelming. Especially good recruiting was done by the Alumni Committee, where RODNEY PIKE, BA '36, Chairman of the Committee, Manager of Canada Life Assurance, and a Past President of the Alumni Association, found over 500 canvassers to call on alumni in Edmonton.

Just before the canvassers received their assignments there was a change in the leadership of the Edmonton and District Committee. G. R. A. RICE succeeded G. LYALL ROPER, who was forced to give up the position because of business pressures. For the Edmonton broadcaster, the chairmanship coincides with the thirty-fifth anniversary of Radio Station CFRN, which Dr. Rice launched in 1934. Dr. Rice was born in Teddington, Middlesex, England and came to Canada in 1919. He has lived in Edmonton since 1920, when he began operation of Radio Station CJCA. From 1934 to the present he has guided the development of CFRN from a 100 watt station to a 50,000 watt radio and television outlet. Channel 3 television started in 1954 and was the first television station in Alberta.

Accepting his position Dr. Rice said:

"Twenty-five per cent of this province's population—well over 400,000 citizens—are

now acquiring an education. This amply illustrates the need for \$25,000,000 by the three Alberta universities. It is of utmost importance that our youth become competent, well-informed leaders of tomorrow, able to take their rightful place alongside other future leaders."

A similar opinion about education was expressed by DR. JOHNS, President of The University of Alberta, in a recent speech before a professional group in Edmonton. He explains the background of the campaign:

"Our increase last year, from September 1967, to September 1968, was well over 2,000 students—a number equivalent to the total registration of many universities in this country. It is almost the equivalent of adding the total enrolment of Trent University and Mount Allison University to our numbers in a single year.

"This growth is occurring in nearly every faculty and school, but mainly in the Faculty of Education with an increase of 600, the Faculty of Arts with about 500 increase, the Faculty of Science with about 400 increase, and the Faculty of Graduate Studies with an increase of about 270.

"As you know, we are undertaking this year a major campaign for funds for capital purposes, with an objective of \$25 million for the three universities in this province. The Government has agreed to match these funds, dollar for dollar, providing they are for the general capital needs of the universities as interpreted by the Alberta Universities Commission. You might wonder why we need so much extra space when you see new buildings rising on our campus every year. You must remember, however, that the average University student requires approximately 250 gross square feet of space, and that 2,000 extra students would demand 500,000 extra square feet, or the equivalent of three buildings the size of the new General Services Building we opened last fall. You will understand, therefore, that in spite of very generous support from the Government of Alberta for capital purposes, the universities still require more funds than can be made available from government sources if they are to meet their obligations for higher education adequately."

Other figures equally well reveal the need for funds by The University of Alberta: in 1972 the projected enrolment is 23,000 students and in 1973-74 30,000 students. The University's present academic plan, however, is based on an enrolment

ceiling of 18,900, a figure which may be reached this September. To provide adequate facilities for even these students, the university has to spend a total of \$125,330,000, \$63,495,000 of which is already committed and \$61,835,000 of which is needed for the rest of the high priority projects.

The building program until 1972 includes such vital projects as Basic Medical Sciences, Fine Arts, Arts 2, Education 2, Chemistry 2, Engineering 2, the Garneau Library, Physical Sciences 2, Business Administration Building, Communications Centre, Agriculture Building, and Household Economics 2.

Alumni appeal plans outlined

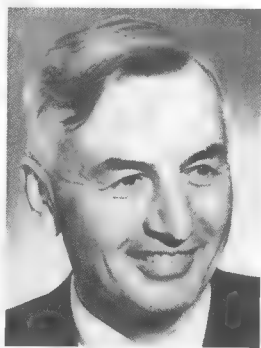
Alumni in cities across Canada will soon be asked to contribute their share to the 3AU Campaign. On May 1 a personal appeal to about a thousand graduates will go out by mail, telephone, and visits. The appeal is called Leadership in Alumni Giving and will be the basis for a wider approach in June. The Director of the 3AU Campaign, DONALD J. DUFF, BEd '49, MSc, hopes that this alumni giving project will set the stage for a higher level of participation, and realize the potential among the 40,000 alumni. It should also, he hopes, improve the concept of alumni support for the future, change the giving-habits, and establish a strong basis for continued alumni support.

All Alumni Association branches are being asked to participate by forming telephone committees, and in some cases where the branch is particularly active, personal visitation committees.

"It is very encouraging to witness the willingness with which alumni have come forward as chairmen, members of committees, and canvassers. We hope that they will come forward as willingly as donors," Mr. Duff says.

Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia all have many alumni from The University of Alberta serving on or heading provincial committees. In Ontario some of the better known alumni working for the campaign are: D. H. E. CARLSON, BA '40, Vice-President of Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.; B. J. S. MacDONALD, BA '24, LLB '26, County and District Court Judge for Ontario; W. R. WEES, BA '23, MA '25, MEd '28, LLD '61, PhD, Educational Publisher, H. J. Gage Ltd.; BRUCE F. WILLSON, BSc '43, President, Canadian Bechtel Ltd.; J. A. COUTTS, BA '60, LLB '16, BBUSED, Management Consultant, McKinsey & Company Inc.; and JOHN A. TUCK, BSc '32, LLB '35, Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

In Quebec: PETER KILBURN, BA '29, President, Greenshields Inc.; DUNCAN C. CAMPBELL, BComm '38, Chief Public Relations Officer, Alcan Aluminum Ltd.; J.



Rodney Pike,
Chairman of
the Alumni
Committee in
Edmonton.

Campaign Report

ROGER FLUMMERFELT, *BComm '42* CLW District Manager, London Life Insurance Co.; DUNCAN I. McNEILL, *BA '25*, Vice-President, Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; J. H. SHIPLEY, *BSc '35, MSc '36*, PHD, Vice-President and Director, Canadian Industries, Limited.

In British Columbia: W. M. ANDERSON, *BComm '34*, Winspear, Higgins, Stevenson & Doane; R. BRUCE SANGSTER, *BComm '40*, Chartered Accountant, Winspear, Hamilton, Anderson & Co.; W. W. WINSPEAR, *BComm '54*, President, Timber Preserves Ltd.

The alumni campaign in Calgary and Lethbridge is headed by RUSSELL L. McKINNON, son of the Calgary and District Chairman, FRED A. McKINNON, *BSc '40, MSc '42*. R. L. McKinnon is articling with a Calgary law firm. There is no alumni committee in Lethbridge, so Calgary is responsible for the campaign there.

Campaign begins among staff

By April 17, 1969, two and one-half weeks after the campaign within the "University family" began, \$101,877 had been pledged by faculty members. This part of the campaign has just begun—the pledges represent about 15 per cent of the faculty.

Members of the academic staff have been asked to contribute one per cent of their salary over the next five years. The pledges so far received average about \$700 per person.

HARRY E. GUNNING, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, is

Chairman of the University Family Committee for the 3AU campaign. In appealing to his colleagues, he wrote:

"The extent of our support for the Campaign will be interpreted by other potential donors as our expression of confidence in the future of our University. Each dollar we give will be doubled and used for what we desperately need for the capital development of our universities. Our donations may be specifically designated for use by the university of our choice. Your personal contribution is a very real investment in this University, and in the society it serves."

Distribution of 3AU receipts

Dr. Johns has given the following description of the division of campaign receipts between the three Universities:

The Boards of Governors of the three Universities have established a Steering Committee empowered to plan, organize and carry out the Three Alberta Universities Capital Fund Campaign, and have also agreed on the distribution of the proceeds from donations from the public, and the matching contribution from the provincial government.

It has been agreed that The University of Lethbridge will receive approximately 8.5 per cent of the Fund, with the remainder being divided between The University of Alberta and The University of Calgary.

Since there is provision for donors to allocate their contributions to one or other of the three Universities, and to a certain

extent to specific projects of a capital nature within any specific University, it was agreed that such ear-marked funds should go to the University named by the donor, and that the matching funds from the Government of Alberta might also be ear-marked to the same institution.

Lest this have the result of one University receiving an undue proportion of the Fund, it was agreed that the maximum percentage going to either of these two institutions would be 60 per cent, and the minimum consequently 40 per cent.

It is expected that the national gifts will go to the general Fund, without ear-marking, but those who wish their contribution to go to one of the three Universities are encouraged to indicate this preference on the pledge card.

The space deficit

Students are arriving so much faster than money is available for construction that a growing deficit of space is being experienced by the University. This deficit—for academic, administrative, and other non-residential buildings—amounted to 700,000 square feet of gross space in 1967-68. With the student population increasing to 30,000 in 1974-75 the deficit will be 2,000,000 square feet; this is the equivalent of 6.5 complete Education Buildings. These figures do not take into account present and proposed residences, parking structures, and the cost of renewing old buildings to keep them useful. They may be somewhat too conservative: recent projections show that there may be 30,000 students in 1973-74 or even 1972-73.

Some well-known campaigners on the national and local levels: D. K. Yorath, National Gifts Committee (and Chairman for the Finance Committee of the University's Board of Governors); G. R. A. Rice, Chairman, Edmonton and District Committee; Tevie Miller, Chairman, Professional Groups Committee in Edmonton; Harry E. Gunning, Chairman, University Family Committee in Edmonton.



Residences named for early explorers (page 21)

Notes

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The painting of Reg Lister is by Eileen M. Scargill, wife of M. H. Scargill, for many years Professor of English and Warden of Athabasca Hall (and now Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Victoria)

The references (page 32) to Mr. Lister's retirement are ambiguous. His book was published during the 1957-58 term. He retired, and died suddenly, in 1960.

The Publications Officer gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following:

Derek A. Bone, Director of Housing and Food Services
Lewis G. Thomas, Professor of History
Lawrence Hignell, Lister Complex Co-ordinator

Aylmer A. Ryan, Provost and Executive Assistant to the President
The Library
Printing Department (for careful reproduction of drawings and artwork)
Confederation Life Association, Edmonton
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg
Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto and Edmonton

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THREE ALBERTA UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

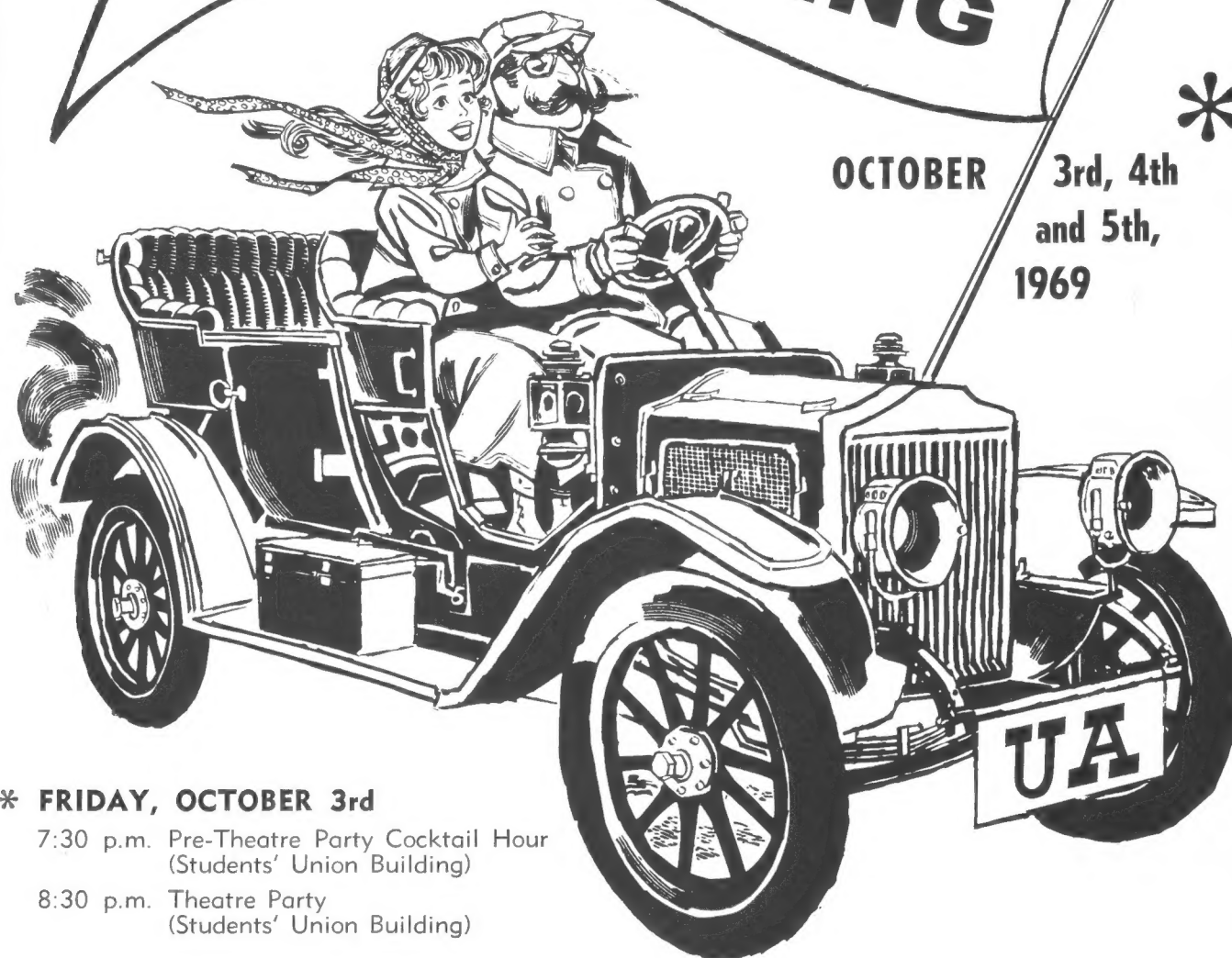
have launched a capital fund
campaign with an objective
of \$25,000,000.



THE THREE ALBERTA UNIVERSITIES CAPITAL FUND CAMPAIGN
is to provide for the anticipated growth to, and beyond, 1972

The \$25,000,000 being sought from private sources will be matched
on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the Alberta Government

ALUMNI HOMECOMING



* FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd

- 7:30 p.m. Pre-Theatre Party Cocktail Hour
(Students' Union Building)
- 8:30 p.m. Theatre Party
(Students' Union Building)

* SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4th

- 9:00 a.m. Registration
(Students' Union Building)
- 11:00 a.m. Homecoming Parade
- 12:30 p.m. Pre-Game Reception
- 2:00 p.m. Football Game (U. of A. Golden Bears vs U. of C. Dinosaurs)
- 6:30 p.m. Pre-Homecoming Banquet and Ball Cocktail Hour
(Students' Union Building)
- 7:30 p.m. Homecoming Banquet and Ball
(Students' Union Building)

SPECIAL CLASSES

19, 29, 44, 49, 59, 64

* SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5th

- 2:00 p.m. Anniversary Tea
(Students' Union Building)
- 2:00 p.m. Students' Union Building Tours

